SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

DAILY UNION SERIES—VOL. LVII—No. 9677.
DAILY RECORD SERIES—VOL. XXV—No. 4681.

SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1882.

DAILY RECORD-UNION SERIES.
VOLUME XV—NUMBER 40.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

Entered at the Post Office at Sacramento as second class matter

PUBLISHED BY THE

Sacramento Publishing Company,

WM. H. MILLS, General Manager.

Publication Office, Third st., bet. J and K.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION

Is published every day of the week, Sundays excepted.

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For six months	5 00
For three months	3 00
Ten copies one year, to one address	80 00

Subscribers served by Carriers at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per week. In all interior cities and towns the paper can be had of the principal Periodical Dealers, Newsmen and Agents.

Advertising Rates in Daily Record-Union.

One Square, 1 time	$1 00
One Square, 2 times	1 75
One Square, 3 times	2 50
Each additional time	50

	1 Week.	2 Weeks.	1 Month
Half Square, 1st page	$2 50	$3 50	$5 00
Half Square, 2d page	3 50	6 00	8 00
Half Square, 3d page	3 00	4 50	6 00
Half Square, 4th page	2 00	3 00	4 00
One Square, 1st page	3 50	5 00	7 00
One Square, 2d page	5 00	7 00	10 00
One Square, 3d page	4 00	6 00	8 00
One Square, 4th page	3 00	4 50	6 00

Star Notices, to follow reading matter, twenty-five cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements of Situations Wanted, Houses to Let, Society Meetings, etc., of FIVE LINES OR LESS, will be inserted in the DAILY RECORD-UNION as follows:

One time	25 cents
Three times	50 cents
One week	75 cents

Seven words to constitute a line.

THE WEEKLY UNION

[Published bi-semi-weekly parts].

Is issued on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, comprising Eight Pages in each issue, or Sixteen Pages each week, and is the cheapest and most desirable Home, News and Literary Journal published on the Pacific coast.

Terms, One Year..... $2 50

Semi-Weekly Union Advertising Rates.

Half Square, 1 time	$1 00
Each additional time	50
One Square, 1 time	2 00
Each additional time	1 00

WANTED, LOST AND FOUND.

Advertisements of five lines in this department are inserted for 25 cents for one time; three times for 50 cents or 75 cents per week.

WANTED.

MALE—	FEMALE—
4 Ranch Hands,	6 Girls for Housework,
3 Blacksmiths,	1 Waiter Girl,
3 Millers,	2 Women Cooks,
2 Cooks,	1 Housekeeper,
3 Waiters.	2 Nurse Girls.

Apply to Heuston & Co.'s Employment Office, Fourth and K streets. d15 1ptf

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

Advertisements of five lines in this department are inserted for 25 cents for one time; three times for 50 cents or 75 cents per week.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE FURNITURE of a dwelling house, three rooms and a kitchen, will be sold as a whole, at a bargain. No. 915 Eighteenth street, between I and J. The house is to let. m7-3t*

FOR SALE—A QUANTITY OF SECOND-HAND TYPE; Job and Body Type, Cuts, Borders, Chases, etc. Will be sold at a bargain to make room for a new assortment. Apply to CHARLES SCHMITT, *Journal* Job Printing Office, No. 305 J street, Sacramento. s6 3t*

FOR RENT—FOUR FRONT SUITES IN THE Howard House, K st., bet. Front and Second. Also, 7 single rooms, gas and stationery washstands. Also, 3 unfurnished rooms. Apply to J. LANSING, International Hotel; or, MRS. J. LANSING, Howard House. a4 1w*

FARM-BUYERS, NOTICE!—IF YOU wish to buy a farm of any kind, and need or want the assistance of a land-broker, please call on CARL STROBEL, 321 J street, Sacramento, Cal. I can suit you. m31-2w&sw82*

FOR SALE—A JOBBING WINE AND liquor business, having a good run of customers; will be sold cheap, present owner desiring to sell on account of his health. Capital required, from $3,000 to $5,000. address J. H., this office. m22 tf

GOOD PASTURAGE

FOR HORSES AND CATTLE CAN BE had on the San Juan Grant, north of the American River from Folsom. There is an abundance of good water, and premises are inclosed with new board fence. Terms reasonable Apply to JOHN T. CARDWELL, Folsom, Sacramento county, Cal. s4-tf

THIRTY DAYS' FURTHER TIME.

HOMES FOR SALE ABOVE THE DEBRIS and below the snow. I have for sale cheap a few nice pieces of No. 1 fruit land in the warm belt of Placer county, with beautiful building spots, ranging from $ 0 to $40 per acre, according to location and improvements, and from 20 to 200 acres, to suit purchasers. For further particulars inquire of or address W. W. FIPPINS, Penryn, Placer county, Cal. m21-1plm

MONEY TO LOAN

ON REAL ESTATE, AT A LOW RATE OF INterest, by PETER BOHL, 325 J street. m17-tf

TO LET,

THE OAMPI RESTAURANT, ON K STREET, between First and Second. Inquire of L. C. CHANDLER, No. 227 J street. m21-tf

DENTISTRY.

W. WOOD,

DENTIST.—(REMOVED TO QUINN'S Building, corner Fourth and J streets.) Artificial Teeth inserted on all bases. Improved Liquid Nitrous Oxide Gas, for the Painless Extraction of Teeth. m24-tf

DRS. BREWER & SOUTHWORTH,

DENTISTS, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF Seventh and J streets, in Bryte's new building, up stairs. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of improved Liquid Nitrous Oxide Gas. m16-1plm

E. H. PIERSON,

DENTIST, 415 J STREET, BETWEEN Fourth and Fifth, Sacramento. Artificial Teeth inserted on Gold, Vulcanite and all bases. Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas administered for the painless extraction of Teeth. m14-1m

W. H. HARE, D. D. S.,

DENTIST, NO. 605 J STREET, BEtween Sixth and Seventh, Sacramento. m11-1plm

Chickering Pianos,

WILCOX & WHITE ORGANS

—AT WAREROOMS OF—

L. K. HAMMER,

No. 820 J street,.....Sacramento.

Sold on the installment plan. Orders for TUNING prompt attended to. fe20 1plm

THE VERY CHOICEST

SMOKED HEAD CHEESE, TONGUE SAUSAGE SEVALAT SAUSAGE, ITALIAN SAUSAGE, BONELESS HAM, CREAM CHEESE, GENUINE SWISS CHEESE, etc., just received from the East. Besides FRESH SAUSAGES of all kinds received every other day from best San Francisco manufactory, at

F. BAUMLE

426 J street...m6-1p6m]...All sold at low t prices.

Sacramento Swimming Baths,

1024 K ST., ARE NOW OPEN EVERY DAY and evening. This invites everybody to come, that they may see and have some jolly fun. m25-1pd R. E. ELLIOTT, Manager.

STAR MILLS AND MALT HOUSE.

NEUBURG & LAGES,

NOS. 50, 52 AND 54 FIFTH ST., SACRAMENTO, dealers in Produce and Brewers' Supplies, Manufacturers of Malt and all kinds of Meals, etc. Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Cracked Wheat, Graham Flour, Buckwheat Flour, etc. New Grain Bags for sale. Agents for Buckeye Mills Flour, Marysville. m17-1p

The subscriber desires to call the attention of lawyers, authors, and business men generally throughout the West, to the facilities of the VALLEY PRESS for doing thoroughly good printing. He will maintain the eminent reputation so long attached to the house. The cost of elegant and perfect printing is not greater than that which is disagreeable to eye and hand. Address H. A. WEAVER, 521 J St., Sacramento, Cal. fe3-4p1m

HALE BROS. & CO.

DRESS NOVELTIES!

We have just received direct from New York, and are

THIS WEEK

—SHOWING SOME ENTIRELY—

NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS

—IN—

Dress Materials

—FOR—

Spring Wear!

The highest novelty out this season is the

"Benzaline Combination!"

The material is Silk and Wool, and is 46 inches wide. The trimming is especially designed for the same.

Similar to the "BENZALINE" is a very stylish Pin Check Combination, in All-wool and Double-width. The Trimming for this, like the "Benzaline," is designed expressly for it, and can be used with no other goods.

In the less expensive goods, we have some very pretty effects, and a large assortment to select from, consisting of:

TABREZO CLOTH

—AND—

SCARBORO SUITINGS!

We would invite particular attention to our

COLORED AND BLACK MOIRE STRIPED SILKS AND SATINS!

Which, upon examination, will be found decidedly cheap, and excellent value for the money.

In the lighter weight Dress Material for Summer wear, we are showing some beautiful goods in

COLORED DOTTED SWISS,

DOTTED SWISS,

LINEN LAWNS,

PIQUES, NAINSOOKS & TARLATAN.

The patterns in these goods are entirely new and decidedly pretty, and we are confident that the most esthetic and fastidious can make agreeable selections.

SPECIAL!—Just received from New York, ONE CASE OF BRIGHTON SUITINGS, a nice, inexpensive Dress Material, which we have placed on our counters at the extremely low price of 8 1-3 cents per yard.

Parasols! Parasols!

Our stock of PARASOLS is now complete, making a large and elegant collection in all of the latest style Lace, Silk, Satin, Cotton and Japanese.

Orders by Mail receive special attention, and are filled the day they are received.

HALE BROS. & CO.

829, 831, 833, 835 K street,

—AND—

1026 NINTH STREET, SACRAMENTO.

TERRIFIC STORM.

Frightful Work of a Cyclone in the Northwest.

GREAT NUMBER OF LIVES LOST.

Houses, Fences and Trees Leveled with the Ground.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

CHICAGO, April 7th.—A Topeka (Ks.) special says: A cyclone started south of the Arkansas, near Raymond, Rice county, last night, and moved in a northerly direction. It prostrated the telegraph poles when it crossed the Santa Fe tracks. John Wilson's house was blown down, Mrs. Wilson killed, and a Mrs. Parker fatally injured. Several other large houses were demolished. Proceeding north, the storm struck the new town of Chase, and demolished 22 of the 26 buildings in the place, threw cars from the tracks and did other damage. Mr. Reed, a hotel-keeper, was killed, his wife fatally hurt, and another woman and child killed about the same time.

A small cyclone, with a veritable waterspout, passed through the eastern part of the county later in the day, but did little damage except by drowning out stock. At E. B. Lawrence's farm the water was sucked out of wells. The cloud as it approached Chase was funnel-shaped, whirling and twisting with fearful velocity. All the inhabitants of Chase were more or less hurt. Among the losers are Eckles Bros., storeroom destroyed with $2,000 worth of goods. Ed. Shatter's storeroom and residence; loss, $3,000. Arthur House and Dufree's storeroom and lumber; loss, several thousand dollars. George F. Miller's new business house, $1,800. Congregational church, $1,500. Reed's Hotel was blown down. The Methodist church, dedicated Sunday, was twisted one quarter round and badly wrecked. Several houses were overturned. Muscott Bros'. store was damaged and stock ruined. Apire's drug store was blown off its foundation. The depot was unroofed, and several parties killed, whose names are not given. The people are living in box cars, and many are destitute.

FURTHER DEVASTATION.

A special from Clyde station, Mich., reports a terrible hurricane near Highland station, on the Flint and Pere Marquette road, south of Holly, early last night. The extent of damage is unknown, as the telegraph line is blown down and the railroad agent walked to Clyde to send what he knew. The dwelling of a man named Crandall was blown down, Crandall and one child killed, and a daughter severely injured. A guest, Mrs. Taylor, of Pontiac, was also killed, and several other persons injured. The hurricane covered an area of less than half a mile wide, but leveled everything within its path.

There are reports also of high and destructive winds and heavy rains in the vicinity of Keokuk and along the Wabash and Rock Island roads in Iowa.

At Kekuququa and Humeston, in Iowa, and Kakaka and Ashton, Missouri, the damage was very severe, but full particulars are wanting because telegraphic communication is shut off.

HOUSE LIFTED INTO THE AIR AND DASHED TO PIECES.

EAST SAGINAW (Mich.), April 7th.—About 6 o'clock last evening a tornado swept over the territory northeast of Midland village, twenty miles west of this city, doing considerable damage. The residence of a farmer named E. E. Walton was picked up bodily and capsized, tearing it into pieces. The wreck took fire from the stove and burned up. The family were all injured, Mrs. Walton severely. A hired man had his shoulder broken and a child had an arm broken. The barn was torn into shreds. Other property in the neighborhood was damaged. The house of a man named Wood, living on Sturgeon creek, was blown down, and Wood severely hurt.

BUILDINGS GROUND TO ATOMS.

CHICAGO, April 7th.—The *Evening Journal's* special says: A terrific tornado passed through the township of Kalama, Eaton county, Michigan, last night, which did immense damage to houses and barns, and killed a large amount of live stock. Several lives are reported lost and many injured. The place is remote from travel and telegraph.

Later particulars say of the Oakland county storm: Lafayette Crandall, his sisters and little boy, and Mrs. Henry Tyler were killed, and his little girl's arm was so badly crushed as to require amputation. Mrs. Oscar Ward was also injured. The debris looks like an explosion. Everything is ground to atoms. One horse was blown out of a barnand found in a distant field covered with mud.

An idiot sister of Horace Sherman was killed, and his other sister's leg broken. His wife's jaw was dislocated, and the whole family carried fifty rods and thrown into a swamp and badly bruised.

A REGULAR CYCLONE.

KALAMAZOO (Mich.), April 7th.—A severe hail-storm occurred in this region yesterday afternoon.

At Kendall, on the South Haven road, there was a regular cyclone. Mr. Wilde's house was blown down. He was killed and a wife and friend injured. Other buildings were unroofed. The cyclone moved east across the northern part of the county, unroofing barns and doing other damage. It is rumored that a man was killed in Cooper township.

WOMAN KILLED AND SIX OTHER PERSONS INJURED.

CLAY CENTER (Ks), April 7th.—Heavy rains have occurred for two days. A windstorm struck the house of John Rooks last night, five miles northeast of this town, and tore it into splinters, killing Mrs. Mann, a daughter-in-law of Rooks, and slightly injuring six other persons. The storm did no other damage.

THE PATH OF THE HURRICANE.

DETROIT, April 7th.—There is not much fuller intelligence from the tornado near Highland. This storm appears to have first struck on the farm of Joseph Bird, near Highland Corners, damaging it considerably. It then passed east, blowing down fences, trees, everything in its path, and next striking the barn of George Lewis, making it a complete ruin. The house of Orson Kellogg was badly damaged. Then the house of L. Crandall, where the loss of life heretofore reported occurred. Then it passed east and struck the residence of Mrs. Degarnig, damaging it considerably. It then struck the house of Mr. Beaumont, damaging it, and blowing the barn into the lake. The house of Alonzo Dean was badly damaged. The track of the storm was about forty rods wide.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-UNION.

The Effect of the Veto.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7th.—The effect of the veto continues the principal topic of conversation in political circles. The Democrats expect to capture many votes among the Republicans of the dissatisfied class, but their leaders propose to take no chances of a walk-over on that account, and are making every effort to effect a solid organization. The first feeling of despondency among the Republicans is giving place to a belief that the disposition shown by the Democrats in Congress to obstruct further consideration of the Chinese question will react against them.

It is reported that active steps are being taken in the city to organize anti-coolie clubs, having in view local action against the Chinese, and some indiscreet persons are reviving the talk of violent measures, and hinting at armed organizations. It is questionable how much backing there may be to such talk.

Anti Chinese Meeting.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7th.—At a meeting held this evening in front of the Mint, a protest was read and adopted, earnestly and solemnly protesting against the trades and business now engaged in by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and others, in importing coolies, declaring that such trade is abhorrent to justice and humanity, and done in violation of the expressed will of the people; requesting all owners and masters of vessels to desist from such traffic, and if they persist in the trade in defiance of the popular will, it should be at their own peril. A resolution was adopted that from and after the 1st day of May, 1882, all coolies in San Francisco shall be confined to the following limit: Pacific street on the north, Kearny street on the east, Sacramento street on the south, and Stockton street on the west; and that after the above date no Chinese shall be allowed to pass outside the above limits, except for the actual purpose of embarking for China.

Democratic Reorganization.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7th.—The Committee of Fifty on reorganization of the Democracy of the city, and the District Committee of two from the County Committee met this evening, and reports of the organization of local clubs in the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Senatorial Districts were presented. The reports included the name of each temporary President of the organized club. All the reports were adopted, and after the transaction of ordinary routine business the committed adjourned subject to the call of the President of the Committee of Ten.

The Panama Canal.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7th.—H. B. Slaven, of this city, has just returned from a visit to the Isthmus of Panama, where he is interested in a sub-contract on the De Lesseps Canal. He stated that the report of sickness and death among the canal employes has been very much exaggerated. Of the foreign population on the canal, averaging from 1 600 to 2 000, the deaths last year numbered less than 100. The principal disease is Panama fever. There are at present about 2 000 men employed by the dredging machine, which is an improvement upon the model used in the Suez Canal. The most of his contract is through a swamp, will include a canal 165 feet wide and 30 feet deep, and will be finished in about three years. The entire canal will be completed in six or seven years. Supplies for work are being rapidly forwarded from Paris, New York and San Francisco. The reports of the canal company's unsound financial condition are untrue. All the stock has been subscribed for, $10,000,000 has already been expended and $30,000,000 is now in hand. The stock is held principally in France. The surveys for all the work have been completed and accepted.

Suit for an Office.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7th.—T. J. Clunie has commenced suit in the name of the People of the State of California, with the consent of the Attorney-General, on behalf of George A. Knight, to oust John C. Maynard from the office of Insurance Commissioner. It is alleged, on behalf of Knight, that on the 12th of April, 1881, Governor Perkins sent the name of Mr. Knight to the State Senate to succeed Mr. Maynard as Insurance Commissioner at the expiration of his term of office—April 3, 1882; that on the 13th of April the Senate confirmed the same, and that on the 31 of April, 1882, Governor Perkins executed Mr. Knight's commission. On the 5th of April, in conformity therewith, Mr. Knight demanded the office from Mr. Maynard, but he refused to deliver up the same; wherefore Knight prays that he be put in possession of the office of Insurance Commissioner, and that Maynard be fined $5,000 and compelled to pay costs of suit. John C. Maynard, the present occupant of the office, it will be remembered, was formerly Secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee, and George A. Knight two years ago contested the Third Congressional District in behalf of the Republicans.

Crushed to Death.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7th.—Herman F. Singer, an employe of Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson, wholesale stove dealers, corner of Market and Beale streets, was killed this afternoon by a piece of machinery falling upon him.

Boy Killed by a Fall.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7th.—A boy named Charles J. Kohler, living at 237 Stevenson street, and employed in Bancroft's printing house on Market street, this morning at about 11 o'clock fell through the elevator hatch on the fifth floor, and was almost instantly killed by striking on the pavement in the basement. The lad was fifteen years old.

Drowned Sailors.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7th.—John Clark, the mate of the codfishing schooner H. L. Tiernan, which, after missing stays, struck on Mile Rock, at the mouth of the Golden Gate, and was subsequently run ashore at Lime Point, was washed off Mile Rock, on which he jumped at the time the vessel struck, and was drowned. A sailor named B. Sheehan was also washed overboard a few minutes later and drowned. Neither of the bodies has been recovered. The only things saved from the wreck have been the sails and rigging, etc.

Unknown Man Found Drowned.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7th.—The body of an unknown man was recovered from the bay south of Alcatraz Island at half past 7 o'clock this morning, and taken to the morgue. The remains are those of a man about forty years of age, five feet eight inches in hight, dark hair, sandy mustache, dark complexion and regular teeth. On the back of his right hand is the figure of an anchor, and on the left forearm a wreath encircling a heart with an arrow through it, surmounted by a star and the letters "H. T." under the heart, all done in India ink. The body was clothed in a dark diagonal cloth suit, and in the pockets was a ten-cent piece, a razor, five keys, pocket knife, gold collar button and a green shade for one eye.

A Week's Mortality.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7th.—During the past week the total number of deaths reported at the Health Office was 101—males 56, females 45.

THROWN OUT OF COURT.—Judge Sawyer, of the United States Circuit Court, on Thursday dismissed a suit to recover $10,000,000, begun some time ago by Rudolphe Danmyemer against the Bonanza firm. The suit was for an accounting of the affairs of the Consolidated Virginia Mining Company. Plaintiff claimed that the defendants, in the corporate capacity of the Pacific Refinery, Pacific Lumber Company, etc., had defrauded the Consolidated Virginia stockholders out of the mentioned amount of money. The Court sustained a demurrer, on the ground of insufficient allegations and statute of limitation.

Mme. Celeste, just deceased, received from Yates, manager of the Adelphi, the father of Edmund Yates of the London *World*, $250 a week, considered a very large salary, though Rose Coghlan has the same here. She played characters requiring little speech or none, as she had an accent, and it was regarded, in her time, as an unpardonable sin to mispronounce the language of the stage. Since Celeste's day things have been changed in this regard. She made a large fortune, and retired to enjoy a well-earned repose.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

General Sherman and Party—Pension Money Stolen—Arthur Hung in Effigy—Accidents at Grass Valley—Fatal Quarrel Over a Dollar—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

NAPA, April 7th.—President Arthur was to-day hung in effigy for his late action on the Chinese bill.

MERCED, April 7th.—Universal condemnation of the President for his action is expressed in public and private, and the citizens have given emphasis to their sentiments of indignation by hanging President Arthur in effigy on the same gibbet with an image dressed as a Chinaman. Both will be burned to-night.

A Couple of Accidents.

GRASS VALLEY, April 7th.—Charles Hudson had his foot badly crushed to-day by a piece of iron falling upon it at the Idaho mine.

Cornelius Leary, by a car tipping over on him, had his right thigh-bone broken.

The Amador County Homicide.

IONE CITY, April 7th.—The Coroner's jury in the case of Thomas Nurse, who was killed by Wm. Kirkendall yesterday, rendered a verdict of unjustifiable killing. Kirkendall is in jail. The testimony of his own family was very damaging against him. The community seems very much incensed against the prisoner. He will be examined to-morrow before Justice Church, of Drytown.

ARIZONA.

General Sherman and Party.

WILLCOX, April 7th.—General Sherman and party arrived to-day, and go to Tombstone this evening; thence to Huachuca and Tucson.

NEVADA.

Killed for a Dollar.

CANDELARIA, April 7th.—Last night Peter Sutty, Jr., shot and instantly killed Nicholas Gregovich, at Columbus, eight miles east of here. The trouble was about a dollar. A woman of the town had young Sutty's watch in pawn for $4. The woman carried the watch to Gregovich and got $4 on it, telling him Sutty would redeem it. When she saw Sutty she told him he owed Gregovich $3 on the watch. Sutty went to Gregovich, and tendered him the $3. After a wrangle over the amount, Gregovich became exasperated and started after Sutty with a Winchester rifle. The latter ran out of the house, and when Gregovich came out with the rifle shot him dead. Gregovich was an old resident of Columbus, and much respected. Sutty is a young man barely out of his teens.

OREGON.

Robbed of His Back Pension.

PORTLAND, April 7th.—J. B. Cherry, of Oregon City, has reported to the police authorities the robbery of $600 from a trunk in his residence, while he was away from home a few days ago. He had just received the money as back pension since 1863.

Robberies—Gambler Killed.

PORTLAND, April 7th.—Charles F. McBride, traveling agent of Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Sacramento, was robbed of a sample case valued at $200 at Celilo. The robbery was traced to some recruits en route to Fort Walla Walla from Jefferson barracks, Missouri, and the satchel was recovered. The recruits were put under arrest.

The jewelry store of H. B. Royal, at Astoria, was robbed last night, and eighteen watches stolen. No clue to the perpetrators.

It is reported here to-night that Harry H Higbey, a cook, formerly of Portland, shot and killed Jack Sullivan, a gambler, at the Fifteen-mile Precinct, Wasco county, in self-defense.

UNIVERSITY ANNOUNCEMENT.

President Reid, of the State University, will in a few days send out to the High Schools of this State a circular letter concerning preliminary examinations, setting out that any candidate for admission to the University may, at his option, pass the entire examination at one time, as heretofore, or he may pass a preliminary examination on a part of the requirements, and be examined on the remaining subjects the following year; but neither the preliminary nor the concluding examination may be divided between the June and the August examinations. Candidates will not be admitted to the preliminary examinations without certificates from their teachers that they are prepared. These certificates should be sent to Recorder Wm. Carey Jones, Berkeley, at least two weeks before the examination. A fee of five dollars will be charged to applicants at Los Angeles and Marysville. Examinations June 1st, 2d and 3d.

No certificate of proficiency will be given upon the preliminary examination unless the candidate passes upon at least six of the eight prescribed subjects. Candidates for the classical course may take the first eight subjects named below; for the literary course, the subjects numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9; for the course in letters and science, and the courses in science, subjects numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11. Subjects: 1. Tom Brown's School Days at Rugby, and Charles and Mary Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare; 2. Arithmetic; 3. Geometry; 4. Geography; 5. United States History; 6. Either Greek or Roman History; 7. Cæsar, four books, four orations of Cicero, and Latin Grammar; White's First Lessons in Greek, 51 exercises, and one book of the Anabasis, or equivalents; 9. Either Elementary Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Physiology, Mineralogy, or Free-hand Drawing; 10. History of England; 11. Algebra to Quadratics.

DREAMS AND THEIR CONDITIONS.

Dreams are night thoughts, unchecked by the judgment and uncontrolled by the will. It is not true that we do not reason in dreams; that the exercise of the judgment is wholly suspended, and that the will is entirely powerless and ceases to act. These faculties are not altogether in abeyance, but they doze while the subordinate powers of the mind—those which play the parts of picture carriers and record finders—ransack the treasures of memory and mingle together, in the direct confusion, old things and new. Imagination is not alive, but it remains just enough awake to supply the connecting links which give seeming continuity to those parts of the phantasmagoria which we chance to remember on recovering perfect self-consciousness, and which, being remembered, we call "dreams." No one remembers more than one dream, unless he has roused from sleep more than once. This experience has led to the inference that dreams only occur at the moment or in the act of waking. There are dreams which take place in the process of returning to consciousness—for example, those instantaneous scenes and spectacles which are suggested by the sound or feeling that rouses the dreamer; but, in result of a long and close study of the subject with a view to discover the nature of dreams and laws of dreaming, for medical purposes, in connection with the treatment of sleeplessness, I am persuaded that dreams occur in the course of sleep and are wholly forgotten. That they do not and cannot take place in deep sleep is probable, because deep sleep is general sleep, and when this state prevails the subordinate faculties are sleeping, and the pictures and records which compose dreams are not disturbed. To understand dreams we must understand sleep, and it is because the two phenomena have not hitherto been studied together that so little is generally known about either.—[Popular Science Monthly.

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-UNION.

Charles Francis Adams Among Bunko Thieves.

BOSTON, April 7th.—A remarkable discovery to extort money from Charles Francis Adams and blackmail his family has just come to light. The first intimation of the scheme was a warning received by Adams' clerk Friday that Adams' account at his bank had been overdrawn. This was considered very surprising, as he was known to have $18,000 to his credit there. Investigation was at once begun, and it was found that a check for $17,500, regularly indorsed, signed by Adams, but filled in by another hand, had been deposited in the Merchants' Bank some time previously, and had in due course of business come around to Adams' bank.

Yesterday J. S. Morrison was arrested on the 10 o'clock train for New York. He made a statement that the check represented money Adams had lost at gaming. The statement further shows that Adams, who is in feeble health and whose memory is impaired, was considered a fit subject for plucking by this man, who is said to be interested in a "bunko" game, and that it was believed Adams would pay any sum to avoid the publication of the story. Adams was met by Morrison on the street, the latter assuming to be a relative and political friend. In this manner he decoyed him into a place on Boylston street, where the game was in progress. Adams was confused and did not seem to know what he was about. The sharpers finally induced him to sign and indorse three checks, one for $17,500, one for $16 000 and one for $250. Morrison frankly said that he did not believe Mr. Adams knew what he was doing, and as he saw him after the swindle coming from his home without any apparent agitation, he (Morrison) supposed that the game had succeeded, and that Adams had concluded to allow the checks to be paid.

The Burned Church.

CINCINNATI, April 7th.—Everything combustible about St. Xavier's Church, in this city, was burned this morning. Nothing is left but the empty tower and roofless walls. It is doubtful whether the walls will be fit for use in rebuilding. Loss, $150,000 to $200 000; insurance, $20,000. Services were held in the church last night, and it is supposed that the fire started from candles left burning after the services.

Robbed by a Blind Man.

LA SALLE (Ill.), April 7th.—Frederick Mackley, of Pittsburg, was robbed on the railroad of a satchel, Wednesday night, containing $100 000 in mining stocks, by a blind man called Davis, who got off the train here. Davis was arrested yesterday in the Harrison House, with the securities in a basket. He, with a boy, was engaged in burning them in a stove. He had destroyed $16,000 worth in this way.

Wife Murder.

PITTSBURG, April 7th.—This morning Jos. Hess, an aged man, a saloon-keeper of Alleghany, deliberately shot his wife dead, and then ineffectually attempted suicide. He refused to assign any cause. His daughter says it was jealousy.

Railroad Depot in Flames.

BOSTON, April 7th—2 A. M.—The large depot of the Eastern Railroad at Salem is burning and will be entirely destroyed, with all its contents, baggage, freight, etc. Two telegraph offices are burned, destroying communication. The loss will be at least $60,000.

Prize Fight at Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 7th.—Early this morning, at a point near the city well-known as a sporting place, Owen McMannis, of Syracuse, and John Files, of New York, fought with hard gloves for $200 a side. After McMannis had delivered three knock-downs in succession to his opponent, he was declared loser on a foul.

The Indian Question—Beef or Blood.

CHICAGO, April 6th.—A *Times* special says: Hungry Cheyennes and Arapahoes, representing all factions of both tribes, gathered about Agent Miles yesterday and submitted their ultimatum—beef or blood. The Agent telegraphed Major Randall at Fort Reno, and was advised that the trouble could be bridged over for a few days by borrowing cattle. The rapid exhaustion of the appropriation made by Congress forced a reduction of one-half in the amount of meat issued to the braves, and they have eaten their ponies and killed their breeding herd. The only solution of the problem is a further vote of money from the treasury vault to feed the Indians.

Prominent Odd Fellow Dead.

COLUMBUS (O.), April 7th.—Joseph Dorsdall, Past Grand Master, and one of the most prominent Odd Fellows of the country, died this morning.

San Francisco Stock Sales.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7, 1882.

MORNING SESSION.

350 Ophir	3 05	750 Exchequer	25c
580 Mexican	56@57½	60 S. Belcher	5c
100 Gould & C	2 25	110 Union	85c
20 Best & B	4 65	130 Y. Jacket	65c
1090 Savage	1 10@1 12½	1200 Alta	2 65@2 60
600 C. Virginia	55c	100 Justice	45c
200 Chollar	85c	2 @ Silver Hill	16c
200 Potosi	75c	220 Andes	13c
17 Hale & Nor	75c	373 Ward	5c
45 C. Point	45@45c	1130 Scorpion	60@55c
2 @ Confidence	65c	190 Benton	25@30c
150 S. Nevada	5c	50 Overman	5c
160 Utah	3 12½	70 Occidental	70c

AFTERNOON SESSION.

20 Eureka	21½	50 Syndicate	30c
100 Navajo	90c	80 Mt. Diablo	4 70@4
do...ass't delin		450 Booker	10c
200 Tay	1 70	150 Mono	1 75
300 Albion	2 90@2 95	200 Noonday	1 05
100 Wa es	55c	100 Goodshaw	40c
5 N. Belle	8½	200 Oro	35c
180 Eu. Tunnel	10@9c	200 Bodie Tun	1 10
9 South'n Nev	5½@5½	140 M. Wilde	4
300 Tioga	20	50 Silver King	16½
100 Bulwer	2 25	250 Final	2½

PASSENGER LISTS.

NEWHALL, April 7th.—Passed here to-day, to arrive in San Francisco to-morrow: G. C. Ray, H. Hornsby, Ottawa, Canada; M. Elliot, Mrs. Sively, Oregon; Dr. Crawford and daughter, Los Angeles; Jas. Gwin, San Francisco; J. S. Abbott, Oakland; D. J. Miller, Watsonville; Geo. Sanderson, San Francisco; Miss A. E. Widney, Los Angeles; R. W. Foster and family, Butte, Montana; J. G. Whitney, Santa Fe, N. M.; J. W. Anderson, Florence; H. M. Wiston, Tombstone; J. D. Bolton, J. Balk, New York; A. D. Jones, San Francisco; S. Rickabough, Los Angeles; J. C. Campbell, Tucson; L. Chase, Boston; A. Prenkle, Denver, Col; D. Shafer, Yuma; D. P. Quinn, New Mexico; H. M. Rudgers, Mojave; Mrs. G. H. Collins and child, Pomona; C. Porter, Trinidad, Col.; George Johnson, Brooklyn, Col.; Mrs. Gillispie and two sons, Victoria, B. C.; Mrs. W. L. Clark, Fort Bliss; Chas. Maidwell and wife, Chicago; A. R. Kennedy, John Mason, San Francisco; J. H. Bailey, U. S. A.; J. C. Zerwisky, Tucson; Miss Lorane, Tombstone; A. G. Smith, family and nurse, Montana; H. W. Comstock, Oakland; G. W. Ludington, Newhall; W. Easton, San Buenaventura.

CARLIN, April 7th.—Passed here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento to-morrow: H. S. Snodgrass, Iowa; Mrs. H. C. Bristol and child, Cedar Rapids; J. M. Ross, W. F. Hatsey, United States Navy; Miss Bertha A. Reynolds, R. C. Cammack and wife, J. Marks, M. Googey, W. L. Garrett, New York; Geo. M. Van Dozen and wife, Chicago; Mrs. C. Haseltine, Wisconsin; J. N. Eastman, Marysville, Cal.; Count De Louviers and wife, Paris; E. W. Reuling, Henry Hoffmann, Wm. Bedell, San Francisco; G. W. Denfeld, Boston; H. O. Dunn, Providence, R. I.; S. O. Wood, Chicago; F. W. Crocker, Boston; A. Bitman, wife and child, Germany; E. L. Volgobren, wife and two children, Colorado; W. G. Koehler, Philadelphia, Pa; H. Marmette, Canada; I. R. Smith, Chicago; Mrs. J. T. Caldwell and child, Ogden; John Daly, Washington, D. C; 59 emigrant passengers, including 41 males, to arrive in Sacramento April 8th.

OMAHA, April 7th.—Left here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento April 11th: H. W. Pennell, Hill Penrell, C. B. Paynes, Philadelphia; William Robinson and family, Penryn, Cal.; G. Stendler, Portland, Or.; Mr. Rosenstern, Hamburg; H. C. Leonard, Oregon; Dr. E. B. Lighthill and family, New York; S. N. Miller, San Francisco.

Forty-three through emigrants left on last night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento April 14th.

General Tom Thumb gave a banquet recently in St. Louis. "Simon says Thumbs up!"—[Boston Commercial Bulletin.

2

AGRICULTURAL PAPERS.

A SERIES PREPARED ESPECIALLY FOR THE "RECORD-UNION."

Presenting Instruction Contained in Lectures from the Chair of Agriculture, State University.

[THIRTEENTH PAPER.]

The wood of exogenous stems consists of four parts. These are the pith, medullary sheath, the layer of wood and the medullary rays. The first and last belong to the woody system of plants, and the second and third to the cellular system. The pith is too well known to need description. The medullary sheath consists of a system of spirally-coiled ducts, encircling the pith. These seem not to be special organs, but simply the vascular tissue in its early stages of development. The layer of wood consists of woody fiber, interspersed with vascular tissue. It is this vascular tissue which gives the peculiar dotted appearance to the ends or cross sections of some stems, especially those of the softer-wooded trees, and in which the vascular tissue is accumulated in the inner parts of each layer. In other trees, such as maple, plane tree, etc., the vascular tissues are so minute as to be invisible, and the wood presents a close, regular appearance. The medullar rays are the lines radiating from the center on the cross-section of the stem. They are evidently for the purpose of keeping up the communication between the pith and bark of the plant.

THE ACTUAL GROWTH

Of an exogenous plant takes place in the cambium layer. This is a more or less liquid layer situated between the wood and the bark, and consists of mucilaginous matter. This sap is made of organizable matter, in which new cells are constantly being formed, some of which go inward to form new wood, while others are deposited in the inner surface of the bark. There is always a connective tissue of thin and very delicate cells between the wood and bark, and in which the process of cell multiplication goes on most rapidly. It is by the annually renewed growth of the cambium layer that the growth of the exogenous stems is affected. The annual increase being deposited in cylindrical layers, a cross section of the stem shows more or less perfectly the wood deposited in concentric rings between the pith and the bark on trees growing in a climate where there is a marked difference between the temperature of different seasons; and where there is therefore a growing and a dormant season these concentric rings are most marked, and their number gives quite accurately the age of the tree. The stem not only serves to support the foliage of the tree, but it also serves as a channel through which the liquids derived from the soil are forced by the root up into the leaves and growing extremities of the tree. The stem also, through the medium of its tissues, allows the descent of the matter which has been accumulated from the atmosphere by the leaves.

LEAVES.

Leaves consist of a membrane of cells arranged on and supported by a framework of fibers and ducts. In the earliest stages they are imbricated or folded together in the buds, but with the growth of the plant they expand and immensely increase the lateral surface of the plant. Some plants, noticeably the cactus, seem to have no leaves, and the stem performing the function of the leaves. Johnson expresses their relation perfectly when he says "many of these plants above ground are in form all stem, while in structure and functions they are all leaf." The green color spoken of as being characteristic of the cellular layer of the outer bark is also invariably found in all vigorous and healthy leaves. This green color is due to the presence of chlorophyll, a substance which has already been described. In autumn, with the cessation of growth by deciduous trees, or at the maturity of the plant, as in the grains, the leaves lose their green tint and fade or altogether lose their color, the leaf stops performing its functions and soon after drops off. Although leaves differ greatly in form and appearance, yet their structure is essentially the same. The leaf, like the stem, is made up of two distinct parts—the cellular and the woody. The cellular part consists of the membrane and pulp of the leaf, and the woody part of the framework of fibers and ducts. It is this framework which gives strength to the leaf, and which forms the medium, or channels, through which the sap is conveyed and distributed to every part of the leaf. The subdivisions of the ribs and veins continue to ramify among the pulp and membranes, even after they are so small as to be insensible to the naked eye. The cellular portion of the leaf is made up of thin walled cells, containing grains of chlorophyll. Different parts of the leaf are made up by different arrangements of the cellular tissues. In leaves which habitually expand horizontally the unaided eye can detect a marked difference between the structure of the upper and lower surfaces of the leaves. The upper surface, after the thin epidermis which covers both sides of the leaf is removed, is made up of several layers of elongated cells, placed endwise and perpendicular to the surface of the leaf. These cohere compactly together and form a comparatively dense surface. The cells of the lower strata are very loosely and seemingly irregularly arranged, with numerous spaces between the cells. The cells, if elongated, are generally found lying parallel to the surface of the leaf. The more dense and compact nature of the upper surface of the leaf accounts for the darker shade of green than that on the lower surface of the leaf. All of the spaces between the cells are filled with air and communicate freely with one another and with the exterior air by means of openings in the epidermis, called stomata, which will be presently described. It may readily be seen that the structure of the leaf tends greatly to protect it from the too great heat of the sun, and from the too rapid loss of its water by evaporation.

THE LEAVES OF PLANTS

Which grow in arid regions are even better protected against the effects of the sun by having numerous layers of the elongated, densely packed cells, which were described as forming the upper surface of the leaf membrane. Leaves are still further protected by the peculiar construction of the epidermis. This covering is composed of from one to three layers of small, thick-sided cells, strongly cohering together so as to form a membrane, which may, in most cases, be stripped off from the pulp of the leaf. The cells of the epidermis are often more or less filled with matter deposited from liquids passing through them. The surface of the epidermis is generally covered with a thin coating of wax, or a white powder, which imparts the bloom to the leaf. This bloom is evidently intended to make the leaf capable of turning water. The stomata or breathing pores of the leaf which we alluded to are openings or valves, principally in the epidermis of the lower surface of the leaf, and which open into the air spaces between the cells constituting the pulp of the leaf. By this means all parts of the leaf are brought into direct communication with the air. In a moist atmosphere these stomata or valves remain open, leaving the water vapor to pass out unimpeded; but as the air becomes dryer the sides shorten up and gradually close the orifice, thus preventing the loss of further moisture for the time being. These stomata are found mostly on the under surface of leaves, for the reason that the strength of the direct sunlight will impair their effectiveness. Leaves which present their edges instead of surfaces to the sky and earth have the stomata equally numerous on both sides; while those leaves which live under water, where there can be no evaporation, are

DESTITUTE OF STOMATA

And oftentime of epidermis also. The number of these stomata varies from 800 to 170,000 to the square inch of surface. From their immense number we can realize what an effective check to undue evaporation nature has placed in the hands of the leaves. From the foregoing it will be seen that the extent of exhalation of vapor from the foliage of trees depends entirely upon the state of the atmosphere. The absolute amount of exhalation can be quite accurately determined by simply noting the loss of weight of the pot and plant during any given time. The exhalation of water by plants is not regular, but depends on numerous conditions. It is influenced by the dryness and temperature of the air, by the composition of the soil, its temperature and the amount of water in it, and by the different textural and structural conditions of the leaf. Exhalation is not detrimental to the plant, unless the loss exceeds the supply, nor is it essential to the plant. The exhalation of moisture takes place through the epidermis and stomata of the leaves. It is through the agency of the leaves that the atmospheric air and other gases find access to the interior of the plant, and it seems to be the principal function of the foliage to absorb atmospheric air with the gases it contains, assimilate the carbon and other elements wanted by the plant, and then to expel the free oxygen, which quickly unites with some inorganic substance, to form fresh material for plant food. It has been mentioned that all plants consist of

A FIXED AND A VOLATILE PART,

The first being the ash, and the last the matter which disappears in the form of gases on the plant. The foliage serves to put the plant in communication with the medium into which this volatile part of the previously existing plants has been diffused, while the roots, which have no visible pores, and which are not penetrated by air and vapors to such an extent as are leaves, serve to put the plant into direct communication with the soil, where the fixed part or ash of the decayed plants has remained, and to a very considerable extent in forms immediately available to the roots of growing plants. The function of these two classes of organs—foliage and roots—is literally to reconstruct the products of combustion into new vegetable matter. The roots gather the ash ingredients from the soil and transmit them, dissolved in the sap, up into the interior of the stem and leaves, where they are met by matter which has been gathered from the atmosphere by the leaves, and these two classes of substances are, by means of the vegetable organisms, transformed into materials for plant food. When it is remembered that the volatile part of a plant consists of from 70 to 98 per cent. of its whole weight, it will readily be seen that the foliage is called upon to supply much the largest part of the materials for plant growth. This fact accounts for the relatively great amount of surface exposed by the foliage of a plant.

THE FLOWER.

Little need here be said of the different organs of the flower and of their particular functions, for almost every observing agriculturist has at least a practical knowledge of the compositions and functions of the flower. With the putting forth of the terminal flower buds the plant intimates its intention of discontinuing its season's growth, and in many cases its individual life. The complete flower consists of four distinct sets of organs. Named from the exterior inwards they are: the calyx, made up of the sepals; corolla, composed of petals; stamens and pistils. The calyx is the outermost floral envelope; its color is almost always green, but it is in some flowers highly colored. It is the protecting envelope of the flower buds, and though in some cases adhering, after the flower has opened its presence is not necessary to the development of the seed. The calyx is made up of from one to numerous lobes, each of which is termed a sepal. Just inside of the calyx, in the perfect flower, is found the corolla, consisting of from one to several series of generally highly colored leaves. Generally these series are composed of one or more individual leaves or parts termed petals. The petals are of almost every describable form and color, and it is to them that most flowers owe their attractive appearance. As with the calyx, the presence of the corolla is not necessary to fructification. The stamens are generally slender, thread-like organs, terminating in an oblong sack. They are often numerous in number and sometimes highly colored. The oblong sack is called the anther, and in mature flowers is filled with a yellow powder, which is the pollen. The center of the perfect flower is occupied by the pistil, having at its base the ovaries or seed vessels of the flower, which contain the rudimentary seeds whereby the life of the species is to be perpetuated. The forms of the pistils in different flowers are exceedingly various, but all agree in having an exposed spot at the extremity where the epidermis is lacking. This naked spot is the stigma, upon which the pollen from the anthers is lodged, either by the mechanical action of the winds, by insects, or by artificial means. The contents of these grains of pollen find their way through the stigma and generally elongated pistil down to the ovules, and by this means the seed vessels are fertilized.

THE STAMENS AND PISTILS

Are the only really essential organs of the flower, and the flower is often made up of them alone. Some flowers even contain only one of these two essential organs. In such cases either the plant also contains flowers of the opposite sex, and is then said to be monœcious, or else the flowers of the opposite sex are borne by adjacent plants. Where the staminate and pistillate flowers do not both grow on the same stem, the plant is said to be diœcious. In such plants the fructification is brought about by fertilization between flowers of different trees. I should have said that the terms staminate and pistillate were used to designate flowers which had in the one case stamens but no pistils, and in the other the reverse. Such flowers have also been termed respectively male and female. As the union of sexes of different kinds of animals often produces hybrids, so also may the gardener practice hybridization among different kinds of flowers. It is, however, a well-established fact that hybridization can only take place between closely allied species in the vegetable as well as animal kingdom. The flower and its component parts may be considered as modified leaves. This seems to be the case from the fact that different conditions of growth influence the form of the product of the fundamental organ—the bud. Under the influence of the gardener's care the essential organs—stamens and pistils—are often partly or wholly replaced by purely structural organs—petals—and the flower becomes double. All stages of this transformation may be noticed, from that of the perfect petal to one of the unaltered pistil. In numerous cases it has been noticed that all of the floral organs of the flower reverted back to the primitive form, the green leaf. With these facts well authenticated, it cannot be doubted but that leaves and flowers are but modifications of one and the same fundamental organ, namely, the bud.

SEED.

It is impossible in the limited space at hand to speak of the different forms of seeds, with their manner of growth, dehiscence, etc. We will only say a few words of the parts of which they are composed that are of fundamental importance, and which compose the vital organs of the seed and are directly concerned with the perpetuation of the species. Saying nothing of the different coats of the seed, we come directly to the kernel, which is really the seed proper. It often consist simply of the rudimentary plant or embryo, but in the larger number of cases contains besides this a supply of food, comprised in what has been termed the endosperm, and the contents of which are drawn upon by the young plant, and afford it sustenance until its roots are sufficiently developed to perform their nutritive functions. The endosperm, with its supply of food, is not an infallible constituent of seeds, but is often entirely lacking. The embryo, which is in fact a miniature plant, with rudimentary organs, is the one essential and most important part of the seed. In dry seeds it is generally hard to distinguish the embryo, but if the seeds be soaked it can be easily removed from the endosperm and the seed coats. If we examine the embryo of a seed (one containing a large embryo, as the pumpkin or squash seed, is best), three parts will readily be distinguished. The lower part, or what seems to be the beginning of the stem, and from which the roots descend, is called the radicle. The ascending axis of the stem, and which is surrounded by a more or less perfectly developed bud, forms

THE PLUMULE.

This is the part of the seed from which grows the stem of the plant with its appendages. The plumule is clasped and more or less inclosed by one or two rudimental leaves. These are the cotyledons of the endosperm, and are in structure perfect leaves, whose tissues are generally filled with food for the young plant. These cotyledons often remain under ground, and thus can perform none of the functions of leaves. In others they are lifted out of the ground by the ascending plumule. In such cases, although they may sometimes imperfectly perform the functions of leaves, they generally, after their contents have been appropriated by the young plant, become effete. There is no reason why seeds, if protected from oxygen, moisture and insects, should not retain their vitality for an indefinite period. But owing to the impossibility of practically fulfilling these conditions, all seeds may be said to have a comparatively short period of vitality. In general, the newer the seed the more likely will it be to grow, and the larger they are the longer they will retain their vitality. Also, as a general thing, the newer a seed and the more mature it is, the more vigorous will be the growth of the plant; but with this increased vigor of growth there is a longer period of growth and often a decreased yield of seed. This fact is taken advantage of by the gardener and florist, who respectively produces larger yields of vegetables and new varieties of flowers by planting old, and hence weak seeds. Plants develop from these, which, instead of having a vigorous growth, spend a comparatively larger part of their substance in fruiting and flowering. The degree of maturity of a seed also sensibly effects its offspring. If plants—wheat for instance—be cut before the seeds are ripe, and even just before the starch is formed, the seeds will ripen on the stalks, providing that they are not dried too suddenly, and will be

CAPABLE OF GERMINATING.

As would be supposed, the proportion of seeds ripened under such circumstances, which would grow, would be less than if they had ripened on the roots. Such seeds also produce weaker plants, and in poor soils often light crops. In rich soils, on the contrary, they will generally give as large a yield as any other seed, and will in addition ripen their seed in from one to several weeks earlier than plants from fully matured seed. That is to say, the maturity of the seed being forced by separating it from the parent root, it will in turn, half intuitively, force its offspring to an early maturity, seemingly so that it will be matured before the remorseless farmer will think of cutting it. The fact that immaturely cut seeds do ripen crops earlier than other seed is of much more importance than is generally supposed. It deserves much more attention from the practical farmer than has heretofore been bestowed upon it, and especially is this so in California, where oftentimes if ten days could be gained by the earlier ripening of the grain the farmer could succeed in harvesting grain which might otherwise be shriveled up and almost ruined by an untimely north wind. If a farmer can by reaping a few acres of grain before it is fit to head, and leaving it on the ground to ripen, procure seed which will mature his crop even a week sooner the next season, it would most certainly pay him much more than the extra cost of reaping, etc. Johnson says of wheat, that the seeds retain their vitality for from three to seven years. In speaking of the relation between the density of the seed and that of the product he says: "(1) That seed wheat of the greatest density produces the densest seed. (2) That seed wheat of the greatest density yields the greatest amount of dressed grain. (3) That seed wheat of medium density generally gives the largest number of ears, but the ears are poorer than those of the densest seed. (4) The seed wheat of medium density generally produces the largest number of fruiting plants. (5) The seed wheats which sink in water but float in a liquid having a specific gravity of 1.247 are of very low value, yielding, on an average, but 34.4 pounds of dressed grain for every 100 yielded by the densest seed."

GERMINATION.

Almost everyone is familiar with the general processes and conditions of germination. These consist of burying the seed a few inches below the surface of the soil, when, if it meets the right conditions of moisture and temperature, it will soon sprout and begin to grow. It will be profitable for us to notice a little more closely the processes and condition of germination. If placed in a medium where they can be examined at fixed intervals, and under the requisite conditions of moisture and heat, the first change noticed will be the swelling up of the seed from its absorption of water. The germ enlarges and finally breaks the seed-coats. The radicle first forces its way out, and is soon followed by the plumule. The tendency of the one is to bury itself in the soil, hence it grows downward, while that of the other is to grow up into the atmospheric light. The endosperm, as we said before, sometimes remains below the surface, and in other plants rises above it and becomes the first pair of leaves. The growth of the plant takes place by the growing and branching of the plumule, to form the trunk, and the division and sub-division of the radicle to form the roots. In order that a seed may germinate three physical conditions must be fulfilled: (1) The temperature must be sufficiently high, and not too high; (2) there must be a certain amount of moisture available to the seed, in order that the contents of the germ cells may be set in motion—this is, brought about by the absorption of water by the seed, which starts the desired motion in the germ cells; (3) the seed must be in contact with free oxygen. The atmospheric air contains free oxygen, hence we may say that the medium in which the seed is planted must be pervious to the atmospheric air. The range of temperature at which all seeds germinate is by no means constant. For agricultural seeds the lowest range is from 40 to 45 degrees Fahrenheit, the highest from 102 to 120 degrees, and germination takes place most rapidly at about the mean between these two extreme range, that is from 71 to 93 degrees. Seeds retain their vitality at temperatures below the minimum, but lose it at temperatures higher than the maximum. As would be supposed, seeds from tropical climates require and will stand a much higher temperature, even if transported to a more northern country, than will the native seeds of that country. In fact

THE MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TEMPERATURES

Are much higher in tropical countries and lower in frigid zones than those given above. It is almost certain that some seeds of the polar regions sprout at a temperature almost as low at 32°—the freezing point—and seeds in the tropic will sprout in a temperature as high as 120°. The degree of moisture which different seeds require is almost as various as the range of temperature. While as a general thing land plants will not, if an excess of moisture is present, yet they do sometimes germinate when immersed in water. Water is the natural medium for the germination of all aquatic seeds, and hence the presence of an excess of water is needful instead of injurious to them. It was for a time thought that it was necessary to exclude the light from germinating seeds, and that it was for this reason that they were buried in the earth. It is now generally conceded that this is not the case. The soil is utilized as a medium for the seeds to germinate in, most probably on account of its ability to retain a more or less fixed physical condition of temperature and moisture. It is a well-known fact that the less the moisture the deeper the seed should be sown; also, in moist, warm weather small seeds do best when sown broadcast, and simply smoothed over with a roller; also, that in spring, when the ground is saturated, it is necessary that the seeds be sown shallow, so that they will get the greatest possible benefit from the heat of the sun. In moist and warm tropical climates the surface of the ground is often covered with vigorously germinating seeds, which are only protected from the direct sunlight by the foliage of the trees. Any practical gardener knows that various kinds of flower seeds germinate sooner and surer when uncovered. There is no doubt at the present time but that the

PRINCIPAL FUNCTION OF THE SOIL

With reference to the seed is to maintain those physical conditions best suited to germination. The time required by seeds to germinate is no more definitely fixed than are the physical conditions. It may be said very generally that the time of germination, when the physical conditions are perfect, depends largely on the size of the seed. Some small seeds begin to germinate within a few hours after reaching the soil. Wild seeds begin to sprout within twelve hours after they fall, while the seeds of most of our grains and clovers require from three to five days. Fruit and nut seeds take from three weeks to two years, but the last is an extreme case. The temperature being the same, the time of complete germination, i. e., when the nutritive matter of the parent seed has been all absorbed by the young plant, depends upon the size of the seed and the amount of food it contained. Johnson says that wheat and barley seed, at a temperature of 41° to 55°, complete their germination in forty to forty five days, and at 90° to 100° the same kinds of seeds take only 10 to 12 days to abstract all of the substance from the parent seed. At a temperature of 55° to 60° he gives 30 to 40 days as the time required by beans to complete their germination, 30 to 35 days for Indian corn, 20 to 25 days for wheat and 8 to 10 days for clover. The depth of sowing depends on the nature of the soil, its physical conditions, the temperature of the atmosphere and the seed itself. This being the case it will be folly for any one to lay down definite rules to govern the depth of sowing. The practical farmer, who is acquainted with the conditions of most vigorous germination, can alone judge of the proper depth of sowing by the season, condition of his soil, state of the atmosphere, temperature and the requirements of the seed. All other conditions being favorable, agricultural seeds will germinate most quickly and surely when sowed at a depth not exceeding one-half inch. Seeds *will* germinate when sowed as deep as 14 to 18 inches. In such cases it is only by going so deep that the conditions of germination can be fulfilled. The soil is loose and pervious to the atmospheric air, but the climate is hot and the moisture does not rise to the surface or near it, hence the seed must be planted down to the moisture.

THE CHEMICAL PHYSIOLOGY OF GERMINATION.

During its early stages of growth the young plant is entirely dependent for its sustenance upon the material stored up in the parent seed. In this particular it is in an exactly similar condition as the suckling young of most animals. There are three distinct processes of nutrition, viz: (1) Solution of the nutrive matters of the endosperm or cotyledons. (2) Transfer of the same from the seed to the young seedling plant. (3) The assimilation by the young plant of this transferred nuritive matter. The soluble amyloids and albuminoids—gum, dextrine, sugar, albumen and caseine—are readily dissolved by the water the seed absorbs during the first stages of germination to the extent of from 25 to 125 per cent. of its own weight. The insoluble material of the seed—starch, fats, etc.—are dissolved by chemical changes induced during the germination of the seed. It has been noticed that in seeds containing much of the fats and oils and little or no starch, sugar or dextrine, under the influence of germination the oils and fats are, to a large extent, by some chemical process displaced by starch and often by sugar. This starch, and that already existing in the seeds, are converted into dextrine, and lastly into sugar, both of which are soluble in water. The remaining insoluble albuminoids of the seed are gradually changed into soluble modifications. The preparation and properties of malt illustrate some of the chemical changes induced by germinating seeds. Malt is manufactured by soaking grain—generally barley—until it is readily compressed between the fingers. The water is then drawn off and the grain is thrown up into heaps. These heaps soon dry, and the grain becomes heated and begins to sprout. The grain is now spread out over the floor so that the temperature will not rise too high and cause the pile to "heat." After the sprouts have grown to about one and one-half inches in length, the germination is suddenly stopped by the application of dry heat; the sprouts are rubbed off, and the residue forms the malt of the brewery. Chemically it consists of starchy seeds, the germination of which has been checked in its early stages.

IN CHEMICAL COMPOSITION,

Malt does not differ very materially from the original grain. A small part of the insoluble materials of the grain has been changed into soluble forms; otherwise the composition has not been altered, so that practically they are chemically almost identical. But they differ most essentially in some of their properties. The value of malt arises from the peculiar property it has of inducing or causing the albuminoids and other insoluble substances to dissolve. The starch which is contained in the malt, and which under ordinary circumstances is insoluble, is changed into sugar and dextrine, which dissolve readily in water. This solution of the malt constitutes the wort. If this wort be heated to boiling a quantity of albumen coagulates and separates out. The albumen has come from the transformation of the insoluble albuminoids of the grain. Not only will malt itself dissolve completely, but if mixed with starch it will cause from two to three times its own bulk of starch to dissolve with it. The agency by which these originally insoluble materials are caused to dissolve has been ascribed to a substance called diastase. It seems to be a nitrogenous product of germination, and it is capable of transforming 2,000 times its own weight of starch into dextrine and sugar. Other albuminoid products have been found to exercise this soluble property to some extent; but in order that they may have this property, they must be modified and become what is termed ferments. It is thought that fermentation is caused by the action of oxygen, in the presence of water and at a certain temperature, upon the albuminoids. Although this may be an important function of oxygen, its chief function is in bringing about chemical changes in the soluble nu ritive matter which is absorbed by the young plant from the seed. It seems very evident that during some stages of germination starch is transformed directly into a soluble form, as well as into dextrine and sugar. The heat which is developed by germination, although unappreciable in a single seed, is undoubtedly of considerable

BENEFIT TO THE YOUNG PLANT.

The transfer of these soluble bodies is effected mainly by the water which all seeds absorb so largely. This water penetrates the cells and distributes the liquid matter, first to the descending radicle, then to all parts of the miniature plant as needed. The last process of germination, namely, the assimilation by the young plant of the nutritive matter presented to it, is divided into two stages—one a chemical, and the other a structural change. In general the chemical changes during assimilation by the young plant are just the reverse of those that took place during the solution of the material of the seed. The soluble and structureless matters are transformed into soluble and organized ones, and they are then deposited and help make up the organism of the plant. For instance, the soluble amyloids (dextrine, sugar, etc.), are transformed into cellulose mainly, and the soluble albuminoids into insoluble ones. Cells of embryotic plants have been examined under the microscope, and the loss of starch and gain of cellulose have been distinctly noticed. The access of free oxygen to the growing plants has been found to be necessary to the full development of the seedling. This can be accounted for by the fact that by its presence chemical reactions are brought about in the young plant, which changes the soluble material into insoluble and fixed forms, and thus directly aids in the assimilation. After the process of assimilation has gone on until all of the nutritive matter of the seed has been extracted, the seedling is cast upon its own resources, and begins an independent life of its own, derives its nourishment from external bodies, and becomes in the most general sense a true individual.

THE FAN.

Behind her fan of downy fluff,
Sewed on soft saffron satin stuff,
Wite peacock feathers, purple eyed,
Caught daintily on either side,
The gay coquette displays a puff;

Two blue eyes peep above the buff;
Two pinky, pouting lips——enough!
That cough means surely come and hide
Behind her fan.

The bark of Hope is trim and tough,
So out I venture on the rough,
Uncertain sea of girlish pride.
A breeze! I tack against the tide,
Capture a kiss and catch a cuff,
Behind her fan.

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

The Reformed (Dutch) Church at Leeds, N. Y., has just celebrated its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary.

The Berkeley Divinity School (Episcopal), at Middletown, Conn., receives $100,000 from the Sheffield estate, New Haven.

The Southern Baptist Convention, representing fifteen or more States, will meet in Greenville, S. C., in May next. A large attendance is expected.

At the annual meeting of Mr. Spurgeon's church it was reported that 70 members died during the year, and 67 were received. The whole number is now 5,310.

Bishop Whipple (Protestant Episcopal) has announced his intention of licensing two women as lay readers in Glencoe in the Diocese of Minnesota, because he cannot find men for the work.

A case involving the ownership of The Dalles, Oregon, by the Methodist Missionary Society, will be argued this month before the United States Supreme Court by Judge Fancher for the Society.

The Young Men's Christian Association of the State of New York reports 84 associations with 15,068 members and 15 reading-rooms. Sixteen associations are working specially among railroad men, and 15 among boys.

In August next the Moravian Brethren will celebrate the third jubilee of their mission among the heathen, 1782 being the year in which Leopold and Dober set sail for St. Thomas and the West Indies.

The Presbyterian synods now conform to State lines. That of Pennsylvania heads the list with 131,054 communications; that of New York has 130,374; Ohio has 68,326; New Jersey, 45,957; Illinois, 42,286; Indiana, 27,678; Iowa, 20,812.

Lord Radstock, who is working as an evangelist in France, writes of successful meetings in Lineux. He says from 100 to 200 Catholics attend the services every night, and he thinks half of France has given up Catholicism.

The Rev. Francis James Holland has been appointed by the Queen Canon of Canterbury. Mr. Holland is a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, about 50 years of age, and was nominated one of the "six preachers of Canterbury" in 1859.

In the first decade of the Methodist Episcopal Church there was one minister to every 190 members; in the fifth decade the proportion was one to 284. The present proportion is one minister to 147 members, against 142 in the ninth and tenth decades.

AMONG THE RIFLE-PITS.

Fifty yards in front of the abatis the pickets were stationed. When first the siege began, picketing was dangerous business. Both armies were bent on fight, and picketing meant simply sharp-shooting. As a consequence, at first the pickets were posted only at night, so that from midnight to midnight the poor fellows lay in their rifle-pits under a broiling July sun, with no protection from the intolerable heat, excepting the scanty shade of a little pine-brush erected overhead, or in front of the pit as a screen. There the picket lay, flat on his face, picking off the enemy's men whenever he could catch sight of a head or even so much as a hand; and right glad would he be if, when the long-awaited relief came at length, he had no wounds to show.

But later on, as the siege progressed, this murderous state of affairs gradually disappeared. Neither side found it pleasant nor profitable, and nothing was gained by it. It decided nothing, and only wasted powder and ball. And so, gradually, the pickets on both sides begun to be on quite friendly terms. It was no unusual thing to see a Johnny picket—who would be posted scarcely a hundred yards away, so near were the lines—lay down his gun, wave a piece of white paper as a signal of truce, walk out into the neutral ground between the picket-lines, and meet one of our own pickets, who, also dropping his gun, would go out to inquire what Johnny might want to-day.

"Well, Yank, I want some coffee, and I'll trade tobacco for it."

"Has any of you fellows back there some coffee to trade for tobacco? 'Johnny Picket,' here, wants some coffee."

Or, may be he wanted to trade papers, a Richmond *Enquirer* for a New York *Herald* or *Tribune*, "even up and no odds." Or, he only wanted to talk about the news of the day—how "we 'uns whipped you 'uns up the valley the other day;" or how "if we had Stonewall Jackson yet, we'd be in Washington before winter;" or may be he only wished to have a friendly game of cards!

There was a certain chivalrous etiquette developed through this social intercourse of deadly foemen, and it was really admirable. Seldom was there breach of confidence on either side. It would have gone hard with the comrade who should have ventured to shoot down a man in gray who had left his gun and come out of his pit under the sacred protection of a piece of white paper. If disagreement ever occurred in bartering, or high words arose in discussion, shots were never fired until due notice had been given. And I find mentioned in one of my old army letters that a general fire along our entire front grew out of some disagreement on the picket-line about trading coffee for tobacco.

Nevada potatoes are being shipped from Reno to Colfax and Dutch Flat.

KIDNEY-WORT has cured thousands. Try it and you will add one more to their number.

AT THE EAST.

BOSTON, THE INTERESTING—ITS NEW FACE—THE NECK.

The Helps and Influences of Boston's Story—Her Streets and Historic Places—Faneuil Hall.

BOSTON, March 31, 1882.

If the writer, who has wandered east, and wandered west, and sojourned in widely sundered places, and is consequently by no means of opinion that this is the only white man's country, were required to name the city where, in these United States, life for personal comfort is best worth living, Philadelphia would come trippingly off the tongue; but if it were asked which of New World cities is most interesting, of most characteristic flavor, surely it is Boston—Boston, not forgetting either Quebec or New Orleans. A city that in spite of a circumscribed area of swamp and sharp hill, of a perilous water approach, an abominable climate, no errors on the side of humility and suavity, and little love from its neighbors, could grow and make itself materially and morally as Boston has done, must have had from the start a tremendous vitality.

THE MOST ENGLISH

Of all American cities, say our British cousins. That means that the city is very largely built of red brick, which in the older parts has taken on a genuine English dinginess of hue; that there are miles of swell front houses, such as one meets nowhere else in America, but sees everywhere in England; that the streets of old Boston, what is now the business district, are absurdly crooked, narrow, with endless *cul-de-sac* lanes, dark closes, and alleys the width of a pocket handkerchief; that the men are the most English-looking of Americans, and the women have a solidity of character which is English, and crops out into undismayed originalities of garb, manner and speech decidedly an inheritance from the "Old Home." And the bumptiousness is John Bull's own. The *Journal* the other day gave a deliciously naive, youthful specimen of this Boston quality. A young gentleman born here was graduated last summer from one of the leading colleges in the State. In the course of his commencement oration, the reverend gray-headed President and professors about him, he sweetly said: "Although we may not agree with all that has been taught us in the recitation room, we accept its aim and acknowledge its suggestiveness!" Could a college faculty desire a more touching recognition? Boston has almost gotten itself

A NEW FACE

In the last decade. "The Neck"—is there a schoolboy on this continent who doesn't know all about Boston Neck as it was in revolutionary days?—is gone. The tidal flats have been robbed from the sea; the house where this is written stands where salt water ebbed and flowed but a few years ago; and a British army now deployed in battle here might march in through stately avenues lined with superb residences, and that great feature of Boston to-day, the apartment hotels, where once was the narrow isthmus not fifty yards across, and on either side marshes and sad sea waves.

But the change that stirs one most is the "burnt district." Boston always seems the most intensely busy of all cities, probably because of the great variety of its industries and their condensation into too scant space. But the condensation is at its greatest in the burnt district, where land is almost fabulous in value, and where city and United States buildings, bankers and brokers, most of the great wholesale houses, the transportation companies, the printers and newspapers are crowded. The streets are declared to be less devious than before the fire, but they are still labyrinthine, barely wide enough for the turning of a carriage, and with the skimpiest of sidewalks. But what a tide of life surges and jostles through these narrow, blind ways!—real canyons, for the buildings have climbed dizzy story after story skyward after the expansion denied laterally, and heaven's vault, to the strugglers through these canyons, dwindles to faint threads of mist or blue. One thinks in the

HIGH PRESSURE ATMOSPHERE

Of this region, of William Black's description of the turbulent waters of the Whinch—the Atlantic forced through the neck of a bottle. It must be the influence of these narrow streets upon Bostonians that makes them seem so intolerably rude to women who come here from other cities. A woman must be born here not to feel fury in her heart when men drive wagons over her, splash her, jostle her, hustle her bodily aside, grip her shoulder to steady themselves in a hazardous vault past her, let doors that weigh a ton bang in her face, or, when she has just dragged or pushed one open with the expenditure of all her force, and the ruin of a perfect pair of gloves, insolently dodge past her through the opening she has painfully made for herself. There is really the sincerest kindness and obligingness manifested to strangers here, but what a Californian woman newly come to St. Botolph's town would say of these masculine "manners of the road" is scorching to imagine, for Californian women, of all women what and where soever, are the most petted, exacting, pouting—dare one add spoiled? Spoiled or not, it would be in the interests of civilization if these headlong scramblers could be handed over to be dealt with by their sense of the fit and decent.

The tight fit that Boston is in its space has some compensations: its head, heart and hands can't be far aloof from each other. As "Heaven lies about us in our infancy," so do

THE HELPS AND INFLUENCES

Of Boston's story; classic places, art, science, philantropy and culture lie close alongside its roughest labor, its keenest devotion to Mammon. Here, for instance, is the prosiest of busy streets, the boot and shoe kingdom, wherein "there's nothing like leather," but in two or three minutes we escape into the stirring memories of Faneuil Hall or of State street, or stand on the sunny side of the old South Church and gaze, and if we be book-lovers, with tender eyes across at that quaint corner book-store that for years and years was our portal into so much that was best of our own literature and that of other lands. The procession of famous people that has gone in and out of that low-browed door! And to the wiser generation, will any American publishers' imprint ever promise and fulfill quite so much as did that of "Ticknor & Fields?"

Turning out of Washington street at this old corner bookstore, a climb through a narrow street for two minutes brings us to old King's Chapel and an embarrassment of riches. Beacon Hill is in front of us, and shall we climb up to the State House, or to where the old Hancock house stood, or Prescott's still remains; or shall we turn into the most interesting of Boston's cemeteries, the old Granary burying ground, busy Tremont street traversing it on one side? A whole letter might be filled with mere mention of noted folk who lie here. But among them are Samuel Adams, Hancock, Paul Revere, Judge Sewall, Peter Faneuil, and a crowd of Governors and doctors of divinity. Just below this old burial ground lie Boston Common and the public gardens. For all its nursing,

THE GREAT ELM.

Has gone at last, and two young ones are hurrying—as elms hurry—to commemorate the place. But the Frog Pond remains, and the malls, and the velvet sward, and the fine overarching old trees, and no team may ever venture within these precincts, and charming ghosts no coward will ever wish to "lay" flit in all the shadows. Two of the most modern ones are the *Autocrat of the Breakfast Table* and his little schoolmistress. Theirs is a certain diagonal across the common—"we call it the long path," he says, "and we are very fond of it." On a certain morning he asked her to walk with him, having first secured a provisional *solus* passage to Europe. He goes on: "I felt very weak indeed (though of a tolerably robust habit) as we came opposite the head of the path on that morning. I think I tried to speak twice without making myself distinctly audible. At last I got out the question, 'Will you take the long path with me?' 'Certainly,' said the schoolmistress, 'with much pleasure.' 'Think,' I said, 'before you answer. If you take the long path with me now I shall interpret it that we are to part no more.' The schoolmistress stepped back with a sudden movement, as if an arrow had struck her. One of the long granite blocks used as seats was hard by—the one you may still see close by the Ginko tree. 'Pray sit down,' I said. 'No, no,' she answered softly. 'I will walk the long path with you.'" And there they walk still!

THE CITY CHARTER,

Which makes wonderfully few restrictions upon the city government, has imposed two wise ones. The City Fathers may never alienate any portion of this homely but delightful common, and they may never sell or lease the Cradle of Liberty, Faneuil Hall. Whenever a sufficient number of persons, following certain regulations, ask to have the hall used, they may have it without price. The great hall is essentially a man's place, and is only suited to great popular meetings. It has fine acoustic qualities, but no seats. When women get the franchise, there'll have to be a new hall for the mass meetings, for what political eloquence would ever entice women to a spot where they must stand in a jam three or four hours at a stretch? A stand-up party is barbaric enough, but a stand-up political meeting! Women'll never be educated up to that. The Hon. Oakes Ames left in his will a bequest of $50,000 for the benefit of the children of North Easton, in this State. It has lately become available, and from it are to be given able scientific and descriptive lectures weekly. Probably the lectures are not amiss; at any rate perhaps the future American citizen cannot be too early wonted to his country's scourge; but the world does move, for a really enchanting thing has come out of that fund.

SOME INFLUENTIAL TRUSTEE

Either remembers how it was himself, or has put himself in the children's place and imagined what, being there, he would like. The result is that a copy of a children's magazine, "St. Nicholas," or "Our Little Ones," is to go into every family of school-children in the village. One hundred and eighty-eight families get the "St. Nicholas," and as the subscription was only this month sent, and was to date back to November, 940 numbers were delivered at once at North Easton. Do you suppose there'll ever be such another mail distribution to those happy children?

"The good that men do lives after them." If the evil's equally tenacious, let us down with it from mention and memory, and exalt the good. Another bit of that good is that Mr. Ames' son promises to do, in this matter of magazines, for all the children in Easton town what is done from the legacy for those of North Easton village.

Gloomy days of March wind and snow-squall. But it is the time of openings and

BOSTON WOMEN

Are by no means too intellectual to crowd streets and shops in defiance of east wind and pasty streets. The sunflower's rampart. That poor stork might rest himself by standing on two legs for a bit, for all eyes now are not fixed on him. Despite the sunflower, and esthetic tea-gowns, and Oscar Wilde's recognition, Boston's yet a long way behind the esthetes of London. But here, if anywhere in America, the new cult will flourish.

Miss Kate Field says that because of the new meaning put into costume, English women now dress better than American women. That is no doubt true of the esthetes, and those who follow them timidly in coloring, and so on. And nowhere on earth did women need more a new gospel of dress than in England. The cut, the colors dragged together, the dowdyishness, the betrimmedness of English feminine costume in pre-esthetic days no tongue or pen could adequately describe. Lilies and sunflowers, peacock's feathers and artistic lines, are not the end of existence, but estheticism will do its work. If that were no other than to make the world forget aniline dyes, it would be something to be thankful for. MISTRESS MAYFLOWER.

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A SPRING MADRIGAL.

The tree tops are writing all over the sky,
An' a heigh ho!
There's a bird now and then flitting faster by,
An' a heigh ho!
The buds are rounder, and some are red
On the places where last year's leaves were dead;
An' a heigh ho, an' a heigh!

There's a change in every bush in the hedge;
An' a heigh ho!
The down has all gone from the last year's sedge;
An' a heigh ho!
The nests have blown out of the apple trees;
The birds that are coming can build where they please;
An' a heigh ho, an' a heigh!

The aged man goes with a firmer gait;
An' a heigh ho!
The young man is counting his hours to wait;
An' a heigh ho!
Mothers are spinning and daughters are gay,
And the sun hurries up with his lengthened day;
An' a heigh ho an' a heigh!

The signs may be counted till days are done;
An' a heigh ho!
And watchers can listen while waters run;
An' a heigh ho!
Old men in sunshine may skip and tarry,
Young men and maidens can joy and marry,
An' a heigh ho, an' a heigh!

But there's something uncounted, unseen, that comes;
An' a heigh ho!
If you leave it out you can't prove your sums;
An' a heigh ho!
And this is the way to say it, or sing;
"Oh, spring is the loveliest thing in spring!"
An' a heigh ho, an' a heigh!

—[H. H., in the Century for April.

LA SERENISSIMA.

While all other capitals have gradually increased, and are increasing in every direction, Venice, surrounded by its inland sea, attained several centuries ago its present size and shape. The Piazza San Marco has been since then its Forum; successive generations have daily repaired to it in quest of news, of sunshine or of friends; and will continue to walk under its arcades, to cross it and recross it in every direction, as long as the Duomo and the Procuratie wall it round, as long as the golden angel on St. Mark's Tower shines far above the silent sky. Its glory and its power have disappeared; the Queen of the Seas is now only a small provincial town. But however fallen from a diplomatic or commercial point of view, Venice has still and will always have a peculiar thrilling interest. Every stone has its own legacy of interest; every dark gate is haunted by its familiar ghost; every recess, every cranny whispers its old weird story.

The official annals of the Most Serene Venetian republic contain innumerable instances of secret arrests, secret trials, followed almost always by still more secret executions; but, besides these, many a terrible drama has taken place within the stone walls of the state prisons. Conveniently situated under the ducal palace, and with their floors slightly under high-water mark, these "wells"—as they were called on account of their dampness—very seldom gave up a victim except as a corpse. Silent and dark as the grave, they were a fit instrument for a stern and mysterious tribunal. The severity of the Council of Ten, the swiftness with which it reached both high and low, the secrecy of its nocturnal sittings and of its sentences, created a universal feeling of awe that has not yet completely disappeared.

Amongst the poorer classes there are many who still believe in the existence of the Secret Council, and who expect it to reappear some day; they abstain, therefore, from any direct allusion to it, mentioning it only when absolutely necessary, by the vague term of La Serenissima. We may smile at this childish fear, but it proves very clearly the terror it must have inspired. The following legend that was whispered to me a short time ago by an old gondolier, will show by what means this result was obtained. Though I cannot vouch for the accuracy of every detail, there is no doubt in my mind as to its general truth, because the grandfather of my informant lived at the time it occurred, and would not have dared to repeat any tale against the Serenissima unless he was sure of it. With this proviso, I will now relate the legend as I heard it whilst I was quietly lolling in a Venetian gondola.

It was toward the end of 1700, when one night an English king's messenger reached Mestre, wanting to cross over to Venice. Sir John Hawser—such was the name—was young, brave and very highly connected, and as such, perhaps, he had been chosen by the ministry to convey some trifling message to King George III.'s representative in that town. After a delay that would seem enormous to our modern express train travelers, a gondola was manned, his luggage loaded in it, and at last it began to glide toward the city. He reached Venice just before dawn; and after a hurried toilet and a still more hurried breakfast, Sir John delivered his packet, and began exploring the lanes and alleys of this incomprehensible town. Being tolerably proficient in the language, he soon found his way to the Piazza San Marco, and was duly astonished by its peculiar aspect. Then, as now, the Piazza was the heart of the city; laws and edicts were promulgated in it; sentences were pronounced from the balcony of the ducal palace; whilst beggars, singers and others of a similar caste gave it a strange animation.

Thoroughly enjoying the freedom of walking after his long journey by coach and gondola, Sir John indulged his rambling propensities to the full extent. Whilst he was doing so a crowd gathered in front of the ducal palace. Naturally curious, and having nothing else to do, he hastened to the spot, and elbowed his way to the center. By the red pillar of the balcony an usher was reading out the sentence of some unknown felon, with all the pompous circumlocution so much in favor in those days. The wretched prisoner, just brought out of some dark cell, seemed scarcely to realize the scene, as his eyes, unused now to the light of the sun, gazed vacantly on the excited mob that surrounded the low scaffold on which he was standing. The sentence having been read, the prisoner was taken away to the jail where he was to undergo the term of imprisonment to which he had just been condemned; and the crowd, the sight being over, gradually dispersed.

This incident was in itself very trifling, and Sir John would probably have forgotten it within a week had it not been for its strange consequences. Whilst pushing and elbowing his way in the crowd it seems that some clever pickpocket had robbed him of his lace handkerchief. It is certainly very unpleasant to be robbed even of a valueless article; but in this case the thief had obtained a valuable prize; and, besides, there was for Sir John Hawser the additional sting of having been robbed by an Italian. He would have been less angry if it had happened in London; the pickpockets there were so clever that there was no shame in being their victim; but to have been plundered by a clumsy Venetian was too much for his equanimity, and he burst out in a torrent of abuse.

Speaking mostly in Italian, but mixing a few English anathemas in his speech, he related his loss to a few bystanders, and was advised by them to complain to the police, or rather to those officers who under the Serenissima fulfilled the present duties of the police. Though without great faith in this plan, he followed it, and gave notice to the authorities. He was assured by a very stately official that he need have no fear, and that his property would soon be found and restored to him. Forced to be content with this vague consolation, he went home to his supper and bed.

For three or four days afterward he continued visiting the principal monuments and churches, but without receiving any further information about his lace handkerchief. I have said that Sir John was young and brave; as a consequence, he was impetuous and fiery; while being born and bred in a free thinking, free-speaking country, he was apt to express his thoughts as they came to mind without reflection and without fear. It is not surprising therefore that one night, under the Arcades of the Procuratie, while relating his loss to a few friends, he should have said what he thought of the vaunted secret police of Venice. They were, he said, a lot of stupid fools, very pompous and very stately, trying to hide their ignorance and incapacity under very high-sounding phrases; but the meanest London detective was worth the whole lot of them. As to the secret council, he did not believe it existed at all; or, if it did, it was no better than the rest.

Ah, Sir John, if you needs must speak so irreverently of the Serenissima why did you not use your own language? Why did you express your rash thoughts in Italian? Did you not know that the walls have ears, and that every stone of Venice is a spy?

His friends, astonished at this sudden outburst, attributed it at first to those last glasses of vino santo they had been drinking together; but knowing full well the jealous care the Serenissima had for its reputation, they instinctively shrank from him as a dangerous man. Availing themselves of favorable opportunities, they disappeared round dark corners, down side alleys, and very soon Sir John found himself alone.

Alone! At least so he thought; but a silent figure had been following him for some time, and was now eagerly and silently dogging him. So carefully it walked, so noiselessly it stepped, that for a long time Sir John did not notice this unwelcome shadow, and even when he did, he attached no importance to it. But at last he began to feel some doubts about this follower. Nothing could be guessed from his appearance. Completely wrapped up in a dark cloak, and with a wide hat shading and concealing the upper part of his face, the man would not have been recognized by his own brother. It was only the peculiar way in which he followed, and the ability with which he availed himself of every nook and corner, that implied a danger.

Fearless still, but somewhat annoyed, Sir John pursued his way through the maze of alleys that led from the Piazza to his temporary home. Determined to try to throw off his masked companion, he quickened his step; but at the next turning a glance back showed that it was no use. Having by this time reached the Ponte San Moise—one of the innumerable bridges that cross the minor canals of Venice—he stopped on its steps to see what his shadow would do. Astonished at first by this new ruse, the man hesitated a second, but a second only, and then disappeared in the shadow of the church. Our hero vainly strained his eyes in trying to find out whether he had really gone, or whether he was only hiding behind the columns and watching. He certainly began to feel an intense interest in this new chase, in which he seemed to be the game hunted down. Then, convinced that he had seen the last of his silent friend, he decided on continuing his way home, and was just going to move when a cloak was thrown over his head and chest, completely gagging him, whilst several strong arms entwined themselves around his body and effectually pinioned him. Before he could recover his senses, a voice whispered in Italian in his ear: "You are a prisoner of the Serenissima; resistance is of no use."

Even after these words, the import of which he dimly guessed, Sir John would have tried to strike one blow at least for his life or for his liberty; but the cloak in which he had been wrapped up was so artistically and so securely fastened that he could not move a muscle nor utter a cry. There was no help for it, and he doggedly awaited his fate. The voices around him seemed to hold a short conference, and then they lifted him from the ground, and carrying him a short distance, deposited him in what he felt to be a gondola. The journey was not long, though to him it seemed an age, and very soon the rocking motion ceased. They evidently had reached their destination. A few seconds more and he was landed in the same unceremonious manner.

After depriving him of his sword and securing his hands, his captors released him from the folds of the mantle in which he had been almost choked. He found himself in a very small passage, dimly lighted and intensely damp. The low ceiling, the strong stone walls, the massive iron doors that lined it, reminded him at once of all he had heard and read about the state prisons of Venice, and his heart sank within him. Without, however, giving him much time for reflection, or asking him any questions, his captors opened one of the cells, thrust him in, and bolted the door. Left alone in the almost absolute darkness, our friend groped about as well as his tied hands would allow him until he found a stone bench, on which he dropped, completely unmanned by the novelty and horror of his position.

He had heard of prisoners being kept in these state prisons for months, even for years, without light, with just enough of the coarsest food to keep them alive and without the shadow of a judgment. Others had been tried and executed within these dark walls, and their friends outside had never known their fate. Was he, too, going to disappear without a struggle from this world? Was his body going to be dropped into the "Canal grande?" Or was he to linger in his cell until his youth, his strength, and, perhaps, his mind were gone, to be released only a wreck of his former self, as a warning to others? There were many in Venice, poor shattered beings, heart-broken, half-crazed, shunned by everybody, who had once been the leaders of fashion, of science, of politics, until an anonymous note dropped into the Lion's mouth had caused their arrest, and their trialless detention in the underground—or rather, underwater—prisons of the Serenissima.

But then, who could have denounced him? Who could have an interest in destroying him in this cowardly fashion? All the people he knew were above suspicion; and yet even the Serenissima would not have arrested an Englishman, a King's messenger, without good reason. In that dreadful silence, broken only by the quiet plashing of the water on the stone walls in which he was imprisoned, his memory was particularly vivid, and recalled to his mind all the incidents of his stay. At last he remembered those few hot, foolish words he had used that very night; they, and they alone, could be the cause of his present condition. This, however, brought no relief; it aggravated only his fears and his despondency, since he well knew what awful punishments were inflicted on those who, to use the Venetian phrase, "blasphemed the Government."

Having settled the cause of his arrest, he gradually fell into a dull, drowsy state of half-unconsciousness, staring blindly in the darkness, listening vacantly in the vain hope of catching some sound, however faint, of that outside world he had so recently left. The silence was as complete as the darkness that surrounded him, and hours passed without bringing any change. Now and then a muffled sound reached his ears. Was it a footstep in the passage? Was it a wave a little higher than the others? Was it only the plaintive cry of the seamew? Or was it the dying gasp of a fellow prisoner? He could not tell. After a very long time, of which he could not even guess the length, he distinctly heard a noise as of bolts and keys at his prison door. Suddenly it opened, and a flood of light illuminated every corner of his dismal cell. Dazzled at first by the glare of the torches, he could not see the men by whom they were carried; but gradually, as his eyes grew accustomed to the light, he saw they were all armed, all masked, and all dressed in black. In the meantime his hands had been released of their fetters, and his guards had quietly surrounded him. Without a word, without a sound, they led him on in their midst. Through dark halls and narrow staircases, through crooked passages and low, beetling doors, they marched as noiselessly as a group of ghosts surrounding a mortal man.

At last their goal is reached; a door is flung open, and Sir John is ushered into a spacious room. At one end, on a raised platform, sit ten judges, all masked, all draped in large black cloaks. By their sides, but a little lower down, are the scribes of this silent tribunal. Judges and scribes as motionless as if they had been statues, and not human beings. The first glimpses of dawn struggling through the painted windows, powerless as yet to supersede the wax candles, gave to the whole scene the most weird aspect. Outside, all was sleeping; and no sound reached the inmates of this hall to remind them that a powerful city, a numerous population, surrounded their silent abode.

As soon as the several actors in this strange scene had reached their proper places, a man still masked, and dressed in the same dark hue, began in a monotonous slow tone to give his evidence. Though muffled by the folds of his mask, his voice was peculiarly distinct and clear, and Sir John at once knew it as being the same he had heard when he was arrested. Cold and pitiless as steel, without a tremor and without a pause, the voice repeated all the words used by the culprit when, in his rash burst of passion, he had derided and mocked the knowledge and the power of the Serenissima. Slowly and regularly the words followed each other as the links of a lengthened chain, as steadily as the drops of rain on a winter's day. The pens of the scribes, creaking as they hurried over the paper, made a fit accompaniment to his recital. Except for them, all was as motionless, as still, as if no human hearts were beating under those black silk mantles. It ended at last, and, with a sense of relief, Sir John strained his senses to see, to hear what would follow.

After a short pause, the Judge, who sat at the center of the table, stood up and addressed him in these terms: "You have heard the evidence against you; now follow us and hear your sentence."

No cross-examination, no defense was allowed by the laws of this council. Rising together as moved by a single mind, the funeral procession followed its leader, and left the hall by the door through which Sir John had entered it. Again through the same winding passages, again down the same narrow steps, silently and noiselessly they glided like ghosts returning to their graves. Surrounded by his guards, Sir John followed immediately after the last of the Judges, wondering all the time what was to be his fate. When they had reached the lowest floor of the building, and were nearing again the loathsome cell from which he had so lately been taken, the cortege divided, and Sir John was brought face to face with the senior Judge.

"You have insulted the Serenissima; you have denied its power of punishing crime, because you have been robbed of a paltry handkerchief, and it had not been immediately found and given back to you. Now, look!" As he said these last words the masked Judge stepped on one side and directed Sir John's gaze to a dark corner of the dark passage. There, hanging against the wall, the rope that encircled his neck disappearing through the stone, was the corpse of a man.

Entranced by this sight, and thinking that perhaps he also was going to be hanged in the same manner by an unseen hand, Sir John felt rooted to the spot.

After a short silence the Judge continued: "This man was the thief; in his right hand you will find your handkerchief. Take it. As for you, we ought not perhaps to be so lenient; but in consideration of your youth and of the high position you hold in your country, we will overlook your fault. You are forgiven. Outside this gate a gondola awaits for you; it will take you to Mestre, and thence you will be conveyed to the frontier. Go! But remember always what you have seen tonight."

Seizing with a trembling hand the lace handkerchief that had been the cause of so much trouble, Sir John wanted to speak, wanted to thank his unknown Judge; but before he could recover his voice the phantoms had disappeared and two jailers only were by his side. Without a word, and apparently without an effort, these two men opened a secret door leading to the canal, and helped the now liberated man into a gondola that was moored to the steps, and in the forepart of which lay his luggage. No word was said, no order was given; the two gondoliers seemed to know their duty, and they silently paddled away from the palace in which Sir John had spent that dreadful night. At Mestre a coach was waiting for him. In a few hours the frontier was crossed. Then did he only begin to breathe freely. But for a long time afterward he avoided an allusion to his Venetian adventure, and for many years he could not bear to speak of it.

Now the Serenissima is gone, the cells have been sacked by an infuriated mob, and innumerable tourists visit the hall where the Secret Council held its nightly sittings; but even now I cannot help feeling relieved when I have left behind me Venice, its dark canals and the darker memories that cling to them.—[Chambers' Journal.

EASTER FLOWERS.

Give flowers to all the children
This blessed Easter Day
Fair crocuses and snowdrops,
And tulips brave and gay;

Bright nodding daffodillies,
And purple iris tall
And sprays of silver lilies,
The loveliest of all.

And tell them, tell the children,
How in the dark, cold earth
The flowers have been waiting
Till spring shall give them birth.

Then tell the little children
How Christ our Savior, too,
The Flower of all Eternity,
Once death and darkness knew.

How, like the blossoms, silent
Within the tomb He lay,
Then rose in light and glory,
To live in heaven for aye.

So take the flowers, ye children,
And be ye pure as they,
And sing to Christ our Savior
This blessed Easter Day!

THE QUIET HOUR.

New Tangles.

1325. Riddle, for Gus, from Hattie Heath:

My home is the ocean; the ceaseless motion
Of its waves disturbs me not;
On Africa's sands, and in other lands,
I am often pursued and caught.
In the region of snow, where the icy winds blow,
And the sleigh-bells are merrily jingling,
I surround the girls, and tangle their curls,
And keep their ears from tingling.

1326. Double square word (four letters each), by Alter Ego:

Across—Literally; a sprout; the time in which any planet completes a revolution; an animal of the genus lemur; a plain surface. Down—A panicle; having the appearance of an umbel; the time in which the sun moves through the twelve signs of the ecliptic; to create; tune.

1327. Square, to Silver King, by Captain N. Frank:

Substance used in medicine; a pin clinched; a soft, round, spongy body, suspended from the palate near the foramina of the nostrils, over the glottis; cold; a furlong.

1328. Charade, by Augusta Blake:

A vessel first for me you will find,
A vowel next insert;
Last a number you will add
To have the parts correct.
The whole has caused many persons to prove untrue.
Dear tanglers, active be and bring the answer to view.

1329. Beheadings, by H. E. P.:

Behead to suppress, and find Midlenting; again, find another combination of persons; again, find a circular course; again, find a sea fish; again, find wandering; again, find to sound; again, find low land; again, find initials of head of an Order; again, find the fifth degree of Diatonic scale.

1330. Old enigma, selected by Hattie Heath:

I am composed of 26 letters.
My 11, 2, 6, 5, 12, 16, 9, is one of our ablest Generals.
My 10, 24, 9, is a river in Europe.
My 15, 5, 22, 7, 14, 9, 19, was a candidate for President of the United States.
My 15, 13, 11, 11, 16, 9, 10, 22, 9, is a noted United States Senator.
My 14, 8, 27, is causing considerable excitement in the North.
My 25, 6, 5, 24, 11, 22, 9, 13, is a very useful article.
My 23, 8, 12, 22, 11, is a river in Virginia.
My 9, 18, 17, 6, is a river in Africa.
My 1, 2, 13, 3, 20, 6, 5, is a place of amusement.
My 4, 3, 20, 1, 17, 6, 5, was the name of a paper written by Addison.
My whole was a familiar saying of one of our Presidents.

Don't be Alarmed

At Bright's disease, diabetes, or any disease of the kidneys, liver or urinary organs, as Hop Bitters will certainly and lastingly cure you, and it is the only thing that will.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

MOROCCO—THE CHINESE CONQUEST OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

English Literature—French History—A Tallahassee Girl—Review of Some Late Publications—Magazines.

A SHORT AND TRUTHFUL HISTORY OF THE TAKING OF CALIFORNIA AND OREGON BY THE CHINESE IN THE YEAR A. D. 1899. By Robert Wolter, a Survivor. San Francisco: A. L. Bancroft & Co.; $1.

The evident purpose of the writer of this book was to present the Chinese question, as understood by the people of this coast, in the strongest possible light. This he has accomplished by casting his scenes some years ahead of the present, and by anticipating what the people of this coast believe must inevitably happen if Chinese immigration is not restricted. Of course it is a most extravagant view; of course the writer has made the most of a vivid imagination and a quick fancy; and of course the whole book is an imaginative one of the broadest kind. But it presents many truths in a manner that is very forcible, and no one can read the little work and not feel that the Chinese question is one of grave importance. It is probable that it would command the attention even of the most set and pronounced pro-Chinese citizen of the far East, though it does not follow that it would result in his conversion to the California view. The little book has some glances at the present that are worthy especial attention before the reader enters upon the question of the various conquests that the Chinese enter upon, and almost invariably come off victors in. One extract we present as follows. It is a supposed glance backward at the year 1881 from the standpoint of 1899:

The probable total population of the United States was placed at 50,000,000 souls, spread over an area of 3,603,884 square miles. The estimated population of China proper was 405,000,003, spread over an area of 1,534,935 square miles; in other words, the population of China was 8 1-10 times greater than that of the whole of the United States, and was contained in an area 2½ times smaller. Besides, to make the above figures appear more startling, it must be borne in mind that, from well known causes, the proportion of children to adults among the Mongolian race is much smaller than among the Caucasian; also, that males form the great majority; and we must also remember that our American desert is a small and fertile oasis in comparison with the shifting sands of Gobi. Considering also the sudden and increasing emigration from China, and taking it for granted that the total cosmopolitan population of California amounted to but 800,000 souls, of which nearly 100,000 were Chinese, it will then merely be necessary to glance at the preceding figures and at the fact that the whole Caucasian race, scattered throughout the world, was estimated at 350,000,000 of souls, whilst the entire Mongolian race was calculated at 530,000,000, of which 405,000,000 were collected in China alone, to realize the inexplicable want of foresight in our Government and people in matters appertaining to the future welfare of the country.

The writer reviews the sand-lot agitation, and not by any means in a sympathetic spirit. It is then shown how the Chinese began and accomplished their conquests. From the attack upon the labor remuneration necessary to enable the American workingman to raise a family according to American ideas, and by which the white man was forced to live as did the Chinaman, in order to subsist, and by which style of life all the essential elements of our civilization were eliminated, the supposed historian passes to a consideration of how the invaders entered upon social, commercial and other contests, in all of which the American was forced to the wall, because he could not maintain his civilization as against one demanding so little of comfort, luxury, refinement and intelligence. Then comes the account of the physical demonstration, the appearance of a Chinese fleet on the coast, the uprising of the resident Chinese, who so far outnumbered the native and other population that resistance was impossible, and there followed terrible scenes of cruelty, bloodshed and all the horrors of a conquest by barbarians. But with all his extravagance and his wild imaginings, the writer of this history, who conceals his real name beneath the cloak of fiction (the more to give an air of reality to his recital, with a broad margin of fact, and a corner stone that has in it the elements of truth), has constructed with no mean art a marvelous story. His fancies are of the most extravagant, but it is a truism that some of the greatest truths are most easily taught in exactly that manner. The literary history of the world is full of examples that give warrant and excuse for the method adopted in the case under notice.

ENGLISH LITERATURE IN THE TIME OF VICTORIA. By Henry Morley, LL. D. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. San Francisco: A. L. Bancroft & Co. 1 vol., large 8vo., muslin.

Morley is Professor of English Literature at the University College, London, and as a man of profound learning is familiar to the literary world. This book is reprinted, by arrangement, from the 2 000th volume of the Tauchnitz collection of British authors. Baron Tauchnitz himself requested Morley to write the book, he furnishing the design. Originally it was the intention to include in the scheme some of the literature of America, but it is probable that the intention was abandoned because it was found that the literature of this country was worthy a separate and complete volume. Morley gives no reason himself, except that there is ample time to incorporate such a book into the Tauchnitz series. Tauchnitz, however, has stated that our literature has a distinct interest from that of England, and is of such value as to demand separate treatment. We may therefore look for another memorial volume in the Tauchnitz series. The volume before us opens with a frontispiece of twenty pages, giving the signatures—by fac simile—of authors in the Tauchnitz edition. These have been photographed from their correspondence and contracts. Professor Morley begins his work with a glance at literature from the beginning to the begining of the reign of Elizabeth. We cannot follow him through this very interesting chapter—nor is it necessary, as the reader must be presumed to be well informed concerning that period about which so much has been written. The second chapter treats of the period from the reign of Elizabeth to that of Anne, when the best intellect of the English nation was on the side of the reformation in the Church, and fully half of the people were inclined to stand in the old ways. The third chapter treats of the literature of the country from the reign of Anne to the reign of Victoria. This period he treats of in the following order: Of those writers who were old at the beginning of the reign; and of the poets, Wordsworth, Southey, and Landor. Next, of journalists of the elder generation, essayists and poets; of women who wrote in the early part of the reign; of those by whom cheap literature was made useful, and of the earlier life of Thomas Babbington Macaulay; of writers who were between fifty and sixty years old at the beginning of the reign; of men of the next decade of years; of Thomas Carlyle, and of the divines and wits. The concluding chapters are in review of the conflicts and battles in the literary field, and of the best vigor of the time, and what remains of it. On this subject Morley says: "The best vigor of our time is in writers who were between twenty and thirty years old at the beginning of the reign. To their group belong Tennyson, and Browning, Mrs. Browning, Dickens and Thackeray, the Misses Bronte, Mrs. Gaskell, Gladstone, Darwin, and others who represent activity in many forms." Of each of these he treats in detail. But there are others also who receive his attention beside those named, as Lewes, Forster, Reade, Elizabeth Sewell, Dr. Liddell, Sir Arthur Helps, Burton, Thomas Wright, Milnes, Florence Nightingale, Tyndall, Huxley, and so on to the end of a long and interesting chapter. The work is one of great value to the student, and scarcely any literary man can well afford to be without it.

MOROCCO: ITS PEOPLE AND ITS PLACES. By Edmondo De Amicis; translated by C. Rellin-Viton. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons; San Francisco: A. L. Bancroft & Co. 1 vol., 8vo.

This very agreeable work of travel is admirably illustrated, and the text proves the author to be of keen and well balanced powers of observation, and that he is a man of good judgment and just impulses. It is a charming book of travel, and well repays for the reading.

A TALLAHASSEE GIRL. (One of the Round Robin Series.) Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1 vol., 8vo.

This is a very cheerful novel. The plot is simple and the dramatic effect slight. But there are some charming examples of character sketching, and the descriptions of natural scenery are admirable in every respect. The novel is full of action, is vivacious, witty, and all in all a most readable one.

AMERICAN STATESMEN SERIES—JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. Edited by John T. Morse, Jr. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Sacramento: W. A. & C. S. Houghton. One vol., 8vo.

The American Statesmen Series is one we have already had occasion to notice with warm commendatory remarks. As we understand the purpose of the publishers, it is intended that the series shall comprise but two or three lives prior to the revolution; that it is the intention to devote the greater number of the volumes to the period from the war of the Revolution to the war of the Rebellion. The narratives that this one under immediate notice fairly samples give not merely unconnected histories of men in American political life, but will, if the original plan is faithfully carried out, present to the reader a series that, as a whole, will clearly indicate the lines of political thought and development in the history of our country. The present volume is in three chapters and gives a life-sketch of Adams in youth and diplomacy, as Secretary of State and President, and lastly as a member of the lower house of Congress. Mr. Morse has done his work well and with an impartial pen. His method is rational, and his treatment of the subject of the work is in a tone of fair criticism. He makes clear the political questions of the period in which Adams moved, and while not throwing much new light upon American history, he has in this work given us a perfectly clear and unbiased glance into a period concerning which, the American citizen should be well informed.

FRENCH HISTORY FOR ENGLISH CHILDREN. By Sarah Brook. Revised and corrected by George Cary Eggleston. New York: Harper & Brothers. San Francisco: A. L. Bancroft & Co.

For "English children," let us read American children, and indeed all children, and thus improve upon the shortsightedness of the author of this admirable little book, who forgot for the moment that there were any children at all likely to read history, except those of England, unless, indeed, she means the term to be taken in its general and comprehensive sense. But, pleasantry aside, the book under notice is about the best compiled historical work for young readers that it has been our fortune to meet with. In some respects it is the superior of the admirable series that bears the name of Mrs. Yonge, and saying that is saying much in praise. The difference lies not so much in the method of treatment as in the elaborateness of detail, the Brook history going much deeper into personal narrative and detailed events, and to a much greater extent elaborating and commenting than has Mrs. Yonge. The work is indeed quite advanced enough for a very large class of adult readers who might be interested in history in this form, when in any other they would never essay its study. The book is admirably illustrated, and is greatly aided by a number of colored maps.

"The Journal of Banking Law" (Francis E. Fitch, New York), is a new magazine, which appears to be timely and fills a vacant field. It is its intention to present very fully all decisions of leading Courts on banking and commercial matters.

"The American Law Magazine" (Chicago), is a new venture. It has a long list of editors, and appears to be a thorough and very useful magazine. The initial number appeared in March.

OUR LETTER-BOX.

The "Record-Union's" Answers to Curious Questions by Correspondents.

NOTE.—This department is in receipt constantly of numerous letters by writers who propound questions that are, in the main, of a character requiring answers that are next to impossible to be given in anything short of a treatise, or of such an unimportant and unusual character that replies can only be given after very extended and profitless search. Correspondents must bear in mind that the purpose of this department is to convey to sincere inquirers useful information on topics that the usual rural library will not afford reply to. Also, to answers concerning matters, not of mere curiosity or to satisfy the desire of some one to propound puzzles, but that will be of practical value to readers, and that will convey useful information on historical, scientific, literary, agricultural and statistical subjects, and to direct the readers' attention toward the best sources of information, that he or she may make further inquiry. Hereafter mere puzzles, the answers to which do not appear to be of any practical value, will receive the very least, if any, attention in this department.

Nemo, Sacramento—Concerning the sign of the cross we may say that the Greek priest first crosses his thumb on the fourth finger, and bends his little finger, so that it resembles the curve of a crescent; the index finger stands erect, and having bent the middle one in the same way as the little, lifts his hand and traces the sign of the cross. The meaning is as follows: The outstretched finger stands for the letter I, the bending of the middle finger for the letter C—an old way of writing "sigma," or the English S—the letters I and C or S, thus standing for Jesus. The thumb crossed upon the fourth finger is the Greek equivalent to ch, x, and this, with the little finger representing S or C, stands for Christ; so that the interpretation is "Jesus Christ." The Roman Catholic sign of the cross is made by touching the forehead, breast, right and left shoulder, the priest saying, "In nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancte. Amen." Meaning: "In the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Amen." The last invocation is to be uttered as the hand passes from the left to the right shoulder.

L. B. S., Susanville—The saying is not original with your local orator; but it does not follow that he pilfered it. To say that one has no equal but himself, is but to repeat in a different form what Seneca put in this: "Quæris Alcidæ parem? Nemo est nisi ipse." "Do you seek Alcides' equal? There is none but himself."

Student, Sumner—It was the motto of the Viscount Sidney. "Droit et avant"—Right and forward.

Phylactery, Elk Grove—A common biblical dictionary should give you the definition you seek. Phylactery refers to the strips of parchment on which were transcribed the various passages from the Pentateuch. They were inclosed in a small box and worn on the forehead between the eyes, or on the arm near the heart. See Exodus xiii., 16.

William F., Visalia—The word gonfalon, that you are unable to find in the books at your command, is from the Italian gonfalone, and it was the banner of the Church formerly borne by Papal troops. Its bearer was termed the gonfalonier.

Gordon, Woodland—Pepsin or pepsine is the active principle of the gastric juice, and its peculiarity is that in the presence of an acid it converts almost every description of albuminous and fibrinous matter into a soluble form of albumen, which is capable of very easy absorption. This makes it a very useful aid to digestion, and for impaired digestion it is much used. The latest and most popular form for it is as lactopeptine in which it comes as a syrup, an elixir, etc. We do not assume medical knowledge equal to that of the graduated practitioner, but let us warn you that the human stomach is exactly like any other part of the human organism, in this, to wit: if its work is done for it it will soon cease to do any work for itself. We happen to know of more than one case where the steady use of artificial digestive agents has caused the stomach to sink into a torpidity from which it was never aroused. Better take it under medical advice, and even then as little of it as you can well get along with.

S. D. R., Sacramento county—The maxim to which you refer may be found in almost any law dictionary. Its true reading is: *Cujus est solem, ejus est usque ad cœlum*—he who owns the soil owns up to the sky. It is not literally true when the right of another is infringed by the exercise of such ownership to a degree that will warrant the interposition of the law; and there are instances where the right of ownership that is set out by the maxim has been abridged—i. e. the exercise of the proprietor's right on the ground where it became dangerous to adjacent owners. And there are instances where the right of the proprietor is limited, though based on the principle expressed in the maxim; as, for example, though one may own to the sky, he may not build to the sky, and by a too lofty edifice endanger adjacent owners.

Anna, Chico—The lines to which you refer are to be found in the Anacreontics, by Abraham Cowley, an English writer who was born in 1618 and died in 1667. The lines read:

Gold begets in brethren hate;
Gold in families debate;
Gold does friendship's ties separate;
Gold does civil wars create.

Leonidas K., Cedarville—Be kind enough to inform me through your paper if there is any way to replace the quicksilver, or coating, on the back of a mirror? I have a large mirror, which, to my astonishment, was blistered in several small places during a very cold night. I at first thought that perhaps there had some water got on the coating, but, on examining it, I found it perfectly dry.

Answer—Yes, there is a firm in Sacramento that can replace it for you. But we never name firms in this column when there are several in the same business.

F. G., Pitville—Can you tell me how much land the Mexican Government gives to any person by becoming a citizen of their country? Do they have to live on and cultivate the land? Or, where can I get information about the land that is given?

Answer—Know of no gifts of land such as you mention. Write to the Mexican Consul at San Francisco for the information desired.

K, Oleta—We wish to ask, through the columns of your valuable paper, an answer to the following: Can blood stains on wearing apparel, clothing or soles of boots, after twelve months' time, be analyzed so as to certainly know whether such stains are caused from human or animal blood? In the furtherance of justice we trust some one competent will answer, and oblige.

Answer—Generally we can answer yes. In detail we cannot reply short of a treatise. Refer to any good medical treatise and you will get full information; especially works on medical jurisprudence, and on criminal law.

A Reader, Moore's Flat—Please to oblige by answering the following questions: (1) Who is the author of "Dora Thorne," and "Bricks without Straw?" (2) In what do these lines occur, and by whom written, "Into each life some rain must fall, some days be dark and drear?" (3) Describe wet and dry seasons of California and tell the cause. (4) What was the Ashland murder?

Answer—(1) Cannot now respond to the first; "Bricks Without Straw" is by Albion W. Tourgee. (2) One of Longfellow's poems. (3) Cannot enter upon an essay on the subject. Generally the effect of the Japan current and the trade winds. (4) The Ashland murder was an atrocious outrage and killing of children at Ashland, Ky., some months ago, followed by a lynching.

Many Miners, Iowa Hill—Will give you answer in due time. The subject requires special search.

LOVE AND MUSIC

I listened to the music broad and deep,
I heard the tenor in an ecstasy,
Touched the sweet distant goal, I heard the cry
Of prayer and passion, and I heard the sweep
Of mighty wings that in their going keep
The music that the spheres make endlessly;
Then my cheeks shivered, tears made blind each eye,
As flame to flame I felt the quick blood leap,
And through the tides and moonlit winds of sound
To me love's passionate voice grew audible:
Again I felt your heart to my heart bound,
Then silence on the viol's and voices fell;
But, like the still, small voice within a shell,
I heard Love thrilling through the void profound.
—[P. B. Marston.

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Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

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KIDNEY-WORT

DOES WONDERFUL CURES! WHY?

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and Female Complaints.

SEE WHAT PEOPLE SAY:

Eugene B. Stork, of Junction City, Kansas, says, Kidney-Wort cured him after regular Physicians had been trying for four years.

Mrs. John Arnall, of Washington, Ohio, says her boy was given up to die by four prominent physicians and that he was afterwards cured by Kidney-Wort.

M. M. B. Goodwin, an editor in Chardon, Ohio, says he was not expected to live, being bloated beyond belief, but Kidney-Wort cured him.

Anna L. Jarrett of South Salem, N. Y., says that seven years suffering from kidney troubles and other complications was ended by the use of Kidney-Wort.

John B. Lawrence of Jackson, Tenn., suffered for years from liver and kidney troubles and after taking "barrels of other medicines," Kidney-Wort made him well.

Michael Coto of Montgomery Center, Vt., suffered eight years with kidney difficulty and was unable to work. Kidney-Wort made him "well as ever."

KIDNEY-WORT

PERMANENTLY CURES
KIDNEY DISEAS

4

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

SATURDAY.....APRIL 8, 1882

Meteorological Observations—Taken at Each Station at the Same Moment.

SACRAMENTO, April 7, 1882—8:02 P. M.

Places of observation.	Height of barom'r.	Ther.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind.	Character of wind hours.	Rain in 24 hours.	State of the weather
Olympia	29.77	48	Calm	Calm.			Cloudy
Portland	29.82	50	S.	Light.			Cloudy
Roseburg	29.80	53	Calm	Calm.			Cloudy
Red Bluff	29.99	56	S.	6	Fresh		Fair
Sacramento	30.05	53	S.	6	Fresh		Clear
S. Francisco	30.09	49	S.W.	18	Fresh		Clear
Visalia	30.05	56	Calm	Calm.			Clear
Los Angeles	30.09	50	Calm	Calm.			Clear
San Diego	30 06	53	N. W.	Light.			Clear

Maximum temperature, 62; minimum, 44.
River above low-water mark, 20 ft. 10 in.

JAMES A. BARWICK,
Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

NO SUCCESSFUL RIVAL

Has that superior among journals, the WEEKLY UNION. It is issued this morning, and presents the news of the week to a later hour than any other weekly on the Pacific coast possibly can. The reason of this is easily made clear. The WEEKLY UNION is issued, not at the end of the week alone, but in the middle of the week also, and as a result it is, for all practical ends, a semi-weekly journal, but retains its old style and title under which, since its establishment thirty-one years ago, it has won its way to the homes of the people of California. It appears on Wednesday and on Saturday of each week. Each part consists of eight pages of the choicest reading matter, of the latest news, and of the purest and best literary selections, both original and culled from the highest modern sources. Thus the UNION is a paper of sixteen pages a week. It goes to its more distant readers as soon and as often as is possible to the ordinary daily, and yet it costs but about one-fifth the sum that must be paid for the daily issue, and to a vast number of readers it possesses advantages over the daily. The news facilities of the weekly are precisely the same as those of the DAILY RECORD-UNION, and nothing that appears in the latter is omitted from the former, while much that is not in the daily very frequently appears in the WEEKLY UNION. Indeed, the UNION is edited with an eye single to making it, as it is, the best family news journal on the coast. It is mailed to any address for the nominal sum of $2 50 per year, and the postage is prepaid by this office.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 119½ for 4s of 1907; 115½ for 4½s; 101¼ for 3½s; sterling, $4 87½@4 90¾; silver bars, 114¼.

Silver in London, 52¾d; consols, 101 3-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 104½; 4s, 120½; 4½s, 117¼.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ½ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 91 cents.

Mining stocks were not so strong in San Francisco yesterday. Ophir sold at $3 20, with the assessment of $1 on, against $2 25 Thursday. Savage sold at $1 25, with the assessment of 50c on, against 65c Thursday. Union Consolidated sold up to $9 12½ at the first call, which is better than Thursday morning, but not so high as Thursday afternoon.

General Sherman and party were at Willcox, A. T., yesterday.

Fire at Streator, Ill.; also at Indian Bay, Ark.

Many emigrants will leave Illinois this spring for Oregon and Washington Territory.

On account of unsatisfactory papers 2,100 persons have been expelled from Kieff, Russia.

Haschall Hazeltine made an unsuccessful attempt to drown his wife yesterday at Bois d'Arc, Mo.

Right Rev. Frederick Barker, D. D., Bishop of Sydney, N. S. W., is dead.

A terrific cyclone visited the Northwest Thursday night, causing great destruction of property and a lamentable loss of life, Kansas, Michigan and Iowa being particularly heavy sufferers.

Charles Francis Adams has been fleeced by bunko sharps.

St. Xavier's Church at Cincinnati was entirely destroyed by fire Thursday night.

General William L. Burt has been stricken with paralysis at Saratoga.

A blind man robbed a fellow passenger on a railroad in Illinois of $100 000 in mining stocks.

Joseph Hoss killed his wife at Alleghany, Pa., and then tried to commit suicide.

The large depot of the Eastern Railroad at Salem, Mass., was burned yesterday morning with all its contents.

A prize fight took place yesterday near Chicago between two New York pugilists.

Joseph Dowdal, a prominent Odd Fellow of Ohio, died at Columbus, yesterday.

The deadlock in the British Columbia Parliament has been broken.

The disorder continues at Barcelona, Spain, and Government troops have proceeded to the scene.

Herman T. Singer was crushed to death at San Francisco yesterday by a heavy piece of machinery falling upon him.

Friends of the men recently lynched at Pueblo, Col., will sue that county for $50,000 damages.

Judge J. J. Lyon, editor of the Gilmer (Tex.) *News Items*, was found shot dead in his private office Thursday.

The St. Louis police again think they have captured "Old Man Bender," of the Bender family of notorious murderers.

Charles J. Kohler, 15 years old, was killed by a fall through an elevator hatchway at San Francisco yesterday.

At Columbus, Nev., Thursday night, Peter Sutty shot and instantly killed Nicholas Gregovich, in a quarrel over a dollar.

A mob took Joseph Smith (colored) from jail at Winfield, W. Va., Thursday night, and hanged him to a tree.

During the past week 101 deaths occurred in San Francisco.

A likeness of Aaron A. Sargent, the new Minister to Germany, together with a brief sketch of his career, is presented to the readers of the RECORD-UNION this morning, and will be found on the seventh page.

THE GATHERER CASE.

The case of the cruelties to seamen on the ship Gatherer has attracted much attention in San Francisco, the evidence substantiating all the complaints in such a way as to make it clear that Captain Sparks permitted his vessel to be made a floating hell of by his ruffianly mates, and that he sanctioned their brutalities if he did not expressly direct them. The account of the seamen is to the effect that nearly every man of the crew was beaten many times during the voyage, and that day and night the first and second mates were knocking the men down and kicking them, and ill-treating them in many ingeniously cruel ways. The popular feeling against Captain Sparks is so strong that he has to run the risk of being mobbed every time he enters or leaves the Court-room, and it would surprise no one if before the trial is over he should be injured by the crowd which yells and hoots at him whenever he appears. Nor, in such an event, would any sympathy be expressed for him. But when the trial of the second mate occurs the feeling will be still stronger.

CABINET APPOINTMENTS.

Senator Teller, of Colorado, has been nominated Secretary of the Interior, and promptly confirmed. W. E. Chandler has been nominated Secretary of the Navy, but has not yet been confirmed. It remains to be seen whether Teller will fill the place well. We are certain that he is not as fit for it as Sargent. W. E. Chandler occupies a somewhat dubious position. He was a strong Blaine man before the election of Garfield. But it is reported that since the death of the latter he has broken with Blaine, and become a "stalwart." His reputation is that of an energetic "machine" politician, of the kind which surrounded Grant during his second term. It does not appear that the President has exercised much discrimination in this selection, but here also time alone can decide the question of fitness.

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE CHINESE QUESTION.

The Democratic press of California has been "pointing with pride" to the record of the Congressmen of its party on the Chinese bill, and arguing from this record that the people of the Pacific Coast ought to throw themselves into the arms of the Democracy. But it is well to examine this situation carefully before taking so important a step, and one of the first things to be ascertained is, whether the Democratic Congressional record on the Chinese question commends itself to the Northern people as evidence of a change of heart. To illustrate this aspect of the question we will cite the New York *Nation*, certainly the least prejudiced and most liberal and intelligent Republican journal in the country. In offering some suggestions on the Chinese bill the *Nation* last week observed: "The President can therefore "deal with the measure without regard to "party benefit, on broad grounds of "public policy and national good faith. "He may very profitably consider, too, "the possible future inconvenience of "putting in the statute book a formal "recognition of the different social and "political values of different races. He "must have noticed how eagerly the "Southern whites welcomed the acknowledgment which the bill makes, that race "may be an inexcusable defect for political "purposes, and that particular localities "have a right to call for national legislation against any race they do not like. "Nothing could be more convenient for "those who maintain that the negro "problem is not yet settled, and who may "some day in the not very far future be a "more potent body in Washington than "they are now. In fact, Senator Jones "admitted as much in his speech, "Republican though he be." We have here a perfectly serious presentation of that view of the ultimate purpose of Democratic anti-Chinese action which is certain to be the prevailing view all over the Eastern States if through a fault of judgment or an excess of impatience the people of this coast put themselves in the hands of the Democrats, and make that party the special champion of the Chinese question.

We emphasize the fact that it will be impossible to separate the Chinese from the negro question if the Democratic party becomes the sponsor of the former; and we assert as a foregone conclusion that if the Chinese and negro questions are once confounded in the Northern mind, it will be utterly impossible to obtain any restriction upon Chinese immigration from that moment. Let the people of the North and West become persuaded that the Southern whites are joining with the California Democrats in order to obtain, in the presence of the Chinamen, a precedent for proscribing the negro, and they will rise and sweep the whole combination away in one resolute burst of indignation. And whoever doubts this has only to observe the disastrous effect which Senator Jones made by his foolish and most unseasonable speech. He declared in that speech that negro suffrage was only an experiment, and that it might be found desirable to exclude the negro as well as the Chinaman from political influence. It cannot be doubted that this declaration exercised a most prejudicial effect upon the minds of the Republicans in Congress and upon the public opinion of the North. It was a fatuous statement, and it was the more silly and the more mischievous because it was made by a man who was regarded in the double light of a Pacific Coast representative and a special friend of the President. It is probable that it lost the bill many votes in the Senate, and it is certain that it crystallized and formulated the suspicion which had been previously entertained as to the implications of the measure.

Nothing in fact could have been more ill-timed or unfortunate, and it is one of those blunders for which there is no remedy. But it may be judged from the extract we have given above how far a Democratic movement against Chinese immigration would appeal to the sentiment of the North. It would be regarded as a revival of the old Southern question under a new disguise. It would be met with the most determined and implacable hostility by all who fought to free the negro. It would cause the arguments upon which we rely to be brushed aside and ignored. The Pacific States would simply be switched off the main track on to the Democratic siding, and there they would remain for many years, this special issue proving mutually destructive to themselves and their political allies. In fact the more these considerations are examined the clearer must it appear that to give this State and coast into the hands of the Democracy would be to surrender all prospect of the relief we demand. If we really are sincere in seeking the exclusion of the Chinese; if the opposition to them is not in the main demagogism and buncombe; if the people of California consider the settlement of this question paramount to all other business before them; then it is necessary to pursue the common aim through the agency of the Republican party, and in no other manner.

The Republican party is the only one which can exclude the Chinamen without being suspected of designs against the negro. It is the only one which can afford to take up a political doctrine which, to those who do not understand it, has the appearance of being retrogressive and un-American. It is the only party which can defend the commonwealth against alien invasion without being charged with illiberalism and a desire to revive race persecution. Because it has proved its loyalty to the highest and broadest governmental principles it can be trusted to protect the whole nation in this matter whenever the facts have been made plain to it. Hitherto it has not understood the case. The explanations which have reached the Eastern mind have passed through so many distorting media that they have been unrecognizable by the time they reached the end of their journey. But the Republican party can be educated, and when it understands what is desired of it, can be confided in to perform the work. The Democracy on the other hand possesses no mind to be convinced; has no principles to change; is concerned only to perpetuate all that is least estimable in its old policy; and is naturally favorable to Chinese restriction for the reasons given above by the *Nation*. There is, therefore, nothing to be hoped for from that party but disappointment, defeat and participation in the disgrace which it invariably manages to bring upon its own head and those of all who are foolish enough to trust it. The Chinese question will not be settled as we want it until it is so settled by and through the Republican party.

LITERATURE AND PATRIOTISM.

The connection between Literature and Patriotism is perhaps not obvious, but such a connection nevertheless exists. It is the function of Patriotism to prefer the authors of one's own country; to uphold them; to collect and preserve them; and to build up with such collections a literary history which, however, may be in many important respects factitious. And it is because Patriotism, when operating in this way, is commonly unguided by taste and judgment, and uninfluenced by facts, that we possess so many strange compilations calling themselves histories of literature, and which present to the bewildered eye of the intelligent student long lists of writers whose works never attracted any attention, and whose names, never known beyond a narrow region, have long since been consigned to a deserved forgetfulness. It often happens that the contemporary authors of a particular country are not relished by their compatriots, who prefer foreign literature. Thus it may be that there is a dearth of American authors of eminence during a given period, and that the American public read English, French, and German literature almost to the exclusion of their own. But the American literary historian cannot recognize so deplorable a condition of things. He thinks himself under obligations to keep up the succession of native authors. The consequence is that he catalogues a long series of unknown and justly obscure authors, whose names even often puzzle the student who has found out for himself how little they had to do with the maintenance of the national reputation. This kind of false representation, for it really amounts to that, arises from a provincial sentiment of shame. The literary historian cannot endure that his country should be supposed to have been barren of literary glory at any time. And so, whether we have a literary history or not, it is thought necessary to manufacture one. Whoever has read Professor Tyler's very able and interesting "History of "American Literature," at present only carried to the beginnings of what may properly be called the national life, must have been struck with the evident strain which the exceeding thinness and poverty of the materials puts upon the author. In giving specimens of the earlier American authors he is obliged to describe and quote from a number of insignificant writers, who, one feels, would never have been disturbed in their obscurity had any really great authors been available. But we have in this an illustration of the French proverb which says that "in the country of the Blind, "the One-eyed man is King." If we examine the literary history of England we find a similar disposition to preserve that which in many cases is not worth preserving. The name of Shakespeare and the glamor of the Elizabethan Age have been apologies for the embalming of a great mass of very sorry stuff. Shakespeare's contemporaries were, with one or two exceptions, wretched scribblers at best, but because of the reputation of the era it is thought necessary to treat all this rubbish as though it were precious.

In fact, the influence of Patriotism on Literature is mischievous. It operates as an undiscriminating admiration which classifies productions in the most fantastic and irrational way, and which, while it tends to the cumbering of our library shelves with much worthless trash, can by no means have any influence in protecting from decay the really meritorious authors. For these latter need no adventitious aids. That principle of Survival of the Fittest which modern physical science illustrates and teaches, obtains to the fullest extent in Literature. There is no such thing applicable to that as Protection. The human mind, freed at last from the shackles of superstition, chooses its authors with sole regard to their capacity to please. We do not say their merit, because at bottom these are one and the same, so far as the reader is concerned. But the public take what they prefer in Literature, and they do not read anybody's books merely because he is a fellow-countryman. The world's most popular writers often find larger audiences abroad than at home. Chas. Dickens sold better in the United States than at home. Mr. Longfellow outsold any English poet in England. Patriotism then does not affect the real standing of authors. It is only in the subsequent attempt to classify and arrange the literary history of a country that it has a tendency to warp and distort the facts, and to create lofty pedestals for writers who deserved no such elevation. But so strong is this tendency towards fictitious literary history that it could almost be wished that such history should be written always by foreigners; only that foreigners as a rule seem incapable of grasping the real spirit of an alien literature. A very curious and striking illustration of this is given in Taine's History of English Literature. The work is a monument of industry. The author is a man of great intellectual force and even historical genius, as his last work, "The Origins of Contemporary France," shows. Yet his history of English literature is a strange example of inability to enter into the real meaning of the writers he attempts to analyze, and his most ambitious efforts are also the most conspicuous failures. We do not think that it would be possible for Shakespeare, Dickens, and Thackeray, to be more hopelessly misconceived than they are by Taine. He gives what he thinks is a careful and minute analysis of them. In reality it is a grotesque and unrecognizable caricature, in many respects almost as extravagant as some of Victor Hugo's *genre* pictures. Yet Taine has done this work as well as any foreigner can do it, and with so complete an absence of prejudice that his failures are manifestly due to nothing else than the racial differences of mental constitution which render a thorough mutual comprehension impossible. It is, therefore, not feasible to have our literary history written from an outside standpoint, and we must probably make our account with enduring the artificial and unreal presentation of it which confronts us in existing works of the kind. Unfortunately it is our children who suffer most from the distorting influence of Patriotism upon Literature, for they have to wade through dreary and useless textbooks which teach them to regard with respect certain names in no way deserving any such remembrance, and the absolute unimportance of which they will discover for themselves as soon as they are set free from the fetters of conventional misinformation which it is thought necessary to subject their tender minds to in the interest of an unintelligent and almost animal pride of country.

IS IT PRACTICABLE?

It has been proposed that the people of California shall take the settlement of the Chinese question into their own hands, by refusing to employ them in any way, or to deal with those who do employ them. This is by no means a new idea. In fact it has been suggested thousands of times before, and notably by strangers, who have affected to see in the general employment of the Chinese here a proof that the opposition to them was insincere. Nor has the proposition been confined to theory altogether. More than one attempt has been made to put it in practice. Such an attempt was made in San Francisco during the hight of the Workingmen's agitation, and it was then backed by an imposing show of public opinion. But it failed completely, and it is evident that unless a new movement of the kind was much better and more fully organized, nothing would come of it. It has been said that the method proposed is perfectly simple. This, however, is a mistake. On the contrary, it involves the most complex considerations. For the proposition, when analyzed, amounts to this: that the whole white population of California shall of its own free will, and without the pressure or restraint of any legal enactment, undertake, for an indefinite period, to increase its expenses, and to decrease its conveniences and comforts. Now before a whole community can be induced, not only to begin, but to sustain, such a radical revolution as is here involved, there must be present some extremely powerful pressure. Experience shows that the majority of men have two quite distinct sets of principles; the one being the set they hold to abstractly, and the other being the set that regulates their personal conduct. Thus it is notorious that many of the most vehement opponents of Chinese labor have been employers of that labor. Thus it is notorious that of the workingmen who are the most deeply concerned in resisting Chinese immigration, probably three-fourths have constant dealings of some kind with the Chinese. And if it is proposed that all these shall at once withdraw from business relations of every kind with the Chinese, it does not seem credible that they would consent to the inconveniences and deprivations involved in the policy. For it must be realized that the cheapness of Chinese labor constitutes an attraction which the majority of men are unable to resist. They have their sentiments about the matter, but after all every man feels the imperative necessity of dealing as thriftily as he can in his own concerns.

It is very easy to say that *if* everybody would agree to cut off all relations with the Chinese, they would be driven out; but the great difficulty lies in that "if." The kind of movement proposed must be comprehensive and universal, or it cannot be sustained. And who can suggest any means of making it comprehensive and universal? Everyone knows that there are thousands of people who care more for money than for principle; that there are a great number of such people who would make any promises in public, and break them in private; that such people would employ the Chinese clandestinely; and the moment any such treachery to the common cause became known, the excuse it afforded for abandoning the painful experiment would be eagerly availed of by others. It is useless to form plans which do not take the frailties of human nature into account, or which, as a mathematician would say, ignore the personal equation. It is more absurd to do this in circumstances where everything really depends upon the personal equation. There are just two questions, the answers to which appear to determine the value of the scheme under discussion. The first is, Can the assent of the whole community to it be guaranteed? The second is, Can the fidelity of the whole community to their engagements be guaranteed? We do not think the most sanguine person can venture to give an affirmative reply to either of these questions, and this being so we are compelled to conclude that the scheme is not practicable.

Boycotting the Chinese would be a very different thing from Boycotting the Irish landlords. In the latter case the people had strong inducements for keeping up the state of siege. In the former they would have strong inducements for abandoning it. Every man's selfish interests would prompt him to buy in the cheapest markets, to employ the cheapest labor, to get his work done at the least cost. Every man would suspect his neighbor of not acting fairly, moreover, and as in many instances that suspicion would doubtless be well grounded, it would be impossible to keep up the movement. As regards pressure, it is evident that while coercion might be exercised upon some tradesmen and perhaps some manufacturers, there are whole classes who could not be controlled in that way. Nor is it probable that an American community would find the system of espionage and "bulldozing" necessary to the carrying out of such a plan endurable. After a short experience of the discomforts and pecuniary losses inseperable from its operation, they would be very apt to conclude that the remedy was worse than the disease, and then they would abandon the attempt. And it is because in the nature of our social arrangements it is practically impossible to prevent men from availing themselves of Chinese labor when it is at hand, that the extrusion of the Chinese is demanded. While they are here they literally command all the markets into which they enter, and they command them by virtue of the inherent and insuparable selfishness of all men. But though we have no faith in the practicability of the scheme proposed, we do not desire to discourage anyone from trying it again. No doubt there are many who can never learn save by actual experience, and for the sake of those it might be worth while to push the proposition to experiment. It is one of those apparently simple ideas which are the first thoughts of most people, but which reflective minds almost invariably reject as impossible, when they have analyzed them. As, however, the reflective minds are a small minority, we are not surprised that the notion should seem captivating to many.

WHY IT DOES NOT RISE.

The inertia of the Democratic party has puzzled many close observers. A party which has been out of power for twenty years ought by this time to have sloughed off its dead matter, to have outgrown its objectionable doctrines, to have starved out its place-hunters. It ought by this time to have worked well to the front that element which infuses vitality in all parties, namely, the unselfish, serious thinkers, who stake everything upon convictions, who have no personal ends to serve, and whose ideas are elevated and pure. Usually a long period in opposition brings this element to the front, and it presents so strong a contrast to that which is found in the front ranks of the party in power that the contemplation of this difference often leads to a change of parties. But the Democracy has not succeeded in presenting its best element in the front for some reason, and we think the reason may be ascertained. It is true that the Democratic party has been long out of power as regards the Administration, but it has been successful in other respects. It has conquered and kept several of the largest municipalities in the country, and one of them has been the nursing mother of the most sinister and corrupt political organization in existence, namely Tammany Hall. Through its municipal successes, and through the hold it has gained upon Congress, the place-hunting element has been retained in command, and the better element has been kept in the background. In fact the starving process has not been complete enough to choke off the leeches, and so from year to year the general character of the national Democracy has remained the same, and that profligacy of political ethics which has characterized the platforms of the party ever since the war has been sustained and continued in spite of every effort to condemn it. The conspicuous absence of honesty and sincerity which has made every Democratic platform a by-word and a reproach during the whole of this period must be attributed to the dominion in the councils of the party of that element which sways Tammany Hall, and which has had its political training in the rankest of municipal corruption. From such an element it would be idle to expect even a successful simulation of virtue, for even to imitate virtue it is necessary to know what it is, and these Democratic politicians lacked that essential knowledge. Therefore it was that they tried to follow in the track of the Republicans; that they put confidence in professions so flimsy that they could deceive nobody; that they exposed their want of real beliefs at every turn; that they were willing to win by every kind of fraud and falsehood and trick imaginable, from Ku-Klux outrages to Morey letters. And therefore it is that in all this time the Democratic party has not purified itself; has not risen above the condition in which the close of the rebellion found it; has not learned anything from its succession of defeats; has not acquired either principles, or virtues, or patriotism; has in short continued to be the obnoxious and suspected organization it was twenty years ago, and has never succeeded in obtaining credit for serious convictions of any kind, save such as relate to the spoils and their distribution.

THE NEW BILLS.

Senator Miller has already introduced a new Chinese bill, placing the term of suspension at ten years. A report states that the Senator has received definite assurances of the President's readiness to sign such a bill, but we must point out that if, under the treaty, no bill which excludes any other class of the Chinese than laborers can be enacted, it will be of very little use to push the effort for legislation further. For it is obvious that if a bill is passed excluding Chinese "laborers" only, and admitting artisans, no more "laborers" will come here, though the immigration may continue as large as ever. In that case, all who come will have trades, and as the status of the immigrant must rest upon his own representation, it will be impossible to prevent this evasion of the law. Senator Farley has introduced a bill fixing the term of suspension at sixteen years. We are surprised at this, because the step is open to the imputation of being an attempt to prevent the passage of a restraining bill. Of course Senator Farley knows that sixteen years is as objectionable to the President as twenty, and that no such bill can become a law. It is further stated that other Democrats, in the Senate, have shown a disposition to prevent any further legislation in the premises. This of course can only have one meaning. They are satisfied with the political situation, as regards the Pacific Coast, and they do not wish their opponents to have an opportunity of undoing the evil they think the President's veto has caused. If the Democrats take this ground they will make it certain that all their pretended sympathy with California was insincere, and that they have never believed in the policy of restricting Chinese immigration, otherwise than as it might be availed of to benefit their party. We do not, however, imitate them by expressing a hope that they will take this ground. We hope that they will rise above mere partisanship for once, and unite with the Republicans in giving California the relief she demands.

ONE OF MR. BLAINE'S CHICKENS.

Mr. Blaine's wonderful dispatch to Minister Lowell, in which he ignored the existence of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and insisted upon the exclusive right of the United States to protect and control the proposed interoceanic canal, is already bearing a kind of fruit of which the late Secretary of State never dreamed. For in that dispatch he dwelt particularly upon the rights which the United States enjoyed under the thirty-fifth Article of the treaty with the United States of Colombia, and in making this reference he excited the alarm and distrust of that Government. It was of course impossible to take such a position as Mr. Blaine occupied in his celebrated dispatch without suggesting to the Colombian Government the apprehension that it might be intended to ignore it as well as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, for Mr. Blaine made it somewhat too apparent that he wanted to run the canal without any reference to Colombia. Now the Colombian Congress has been sitting since then, and it has about made up its mind to call upon the Executive of the Confederation "to give a year's notice to the United "States of the intention of the Government "of Colombia to withdraw from the stipu-"lations and obligations of the treaty of "December 12, 1846, between the two "countries." It is further stated that "Article 35 of that treaty is particularly "condemned as vague and not easy of "interpretation, and likely to bring about "discord between the contracting parties." Thus Mr. Blaine's attempt to bluff the English Government has resulted in opening the eyes of the Colombian Government, which it must be said shows no particular predilection to the exclusive American protectorate which Mr. Blaine proposed. In fact the Colombian Congress appears to have been roused by the recent events referred to, to move in favor of an entirely new arrangement, which seems likely to take the shape of "a joint guarantee of "neutrality between the Republics of the "New and the commercial nations of the "Old World, in behalf of the Panama "Canal." It is by no means certain that this proposition is not the most prudent and proper and safe that can be struck out. It has at least the merit of being entirely practicable, whereas the chief fault of Mr. Blaine's plan was that it would apparently have involved a war with England, as a preliminary means of determining the question whether the United States alone should control the canal. Under the new plan now proposed the powers would naturally check one another, and in that way the real neutrality of the canal would be effectually guaranteed. It is curious, however, that Mr. Blaine's schemes should so generally lead to the adoption of precisely opposite policies.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE APPOINTMENTS.

Again complaint is made against the President that he is giving all the appointments to the "Stalwarts;" and even these latter are not satisfied, asserting that two or three men control the whole patronage. This is very sad, but it is also a curious commentary on the Civil Service reform sentiments of all concerned. It is to be regretted that such a state of things does not convince Senators and others that the one simple and perfectly effective mode of getting rid of all these schisms and heart-burnings; of all talk about "Stalwarts" and "Half-Breeds;" of all the animosities which do so much to destroy party efficiency; is to abolish "patronage" altogether. If the President had no appointments in his gift there would be no room for jealousy and bickering, and brotherly love could continue. As it is, the question which has least to do with real politics—the question, namely, of office—has become the only one over which political leaders are willing to employ all their energies, and in which they take a really absorbing interest. To-day we find the once great Republican party represented at Washington by men who cannot, to save their souls, say what its distinctive principles are, yet who are ready to cut one another's throats about questions of "patronage." This is what the spoils system leads to. At this moment we have two parties, and neither one of them has any beliefs or principles. They are led however by two sets of men who are always ready to perform the most herculean efforts, the one set to retain, the other set to get hold of, the offices. And at Washington the Republican Administration is assailed on both sides by factions whose fierceness, when duly analyzed, is equally a question of the spoils, and neither of which would care two straws what the party professed, provided it could get all the places it wanted. Under such circumstances it is not a little curious that the President does not, if only to relieve himself from the constant pressure of the office-seeking factionaries, throw the weight of his influence in behalf of Civil Service reform.

MATERNAL LOVE.

The mother of Jesse James could not find language bitter enough for the murderer of her boy. She evidently had contrived to ignore entirely the peculiar career he had led, nor apparently did her strong mother-love lead her to sympathize in any way with those other mothers, so many of whom have been made childless by the dead desperado. It is doubtless a wise arrangement that maternal love should be thus short-sighted and thus invariably loyal and true; for were mothers open to conviction in the matter of their childrens' vices and defects, we are afraid a great many would abandon their offspring even before the latter had attained maturity. As it is, there never was a wretch so steeped in crime, so lost to shame, so embruted and degraded in all ways, that his mother could not still cheat herself with a belief in his perfection, and still cling to him with an affection whose defiance of reason and fact is so complete and unaffected as to excite our admiration. The heavy burden of crime which Jesse James had borne so long and so lightly had not changed him in the eyes of his mother. The red right hand which had committed so many cruel and wanton murders was to her only the innocent hand of "her boy." And perhaps there are none of us so pure and so independent of sympathy that we can reflect with equanimity upon a future accounting in which we might not need the help of such a rock-rooted, indestructible and all-embracing mother-love.

ANOTHER COUNTY SETTLES WITH THE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Information is at hand that El Dorado county, by the action of the Board of Supervisors, has accepted the offer of the Sacramento and Placerville Railroad Company to pay to the county about 60 per cent. of the amount of taxes levied against it for that county. The claim of the railroad company was the same as that made in Sacramento and other counties, by the Central Pacific Railroad and other roads, that the assessed values fixed on the road-bed and right of way by the State Board of Equalization are exorbitant and largely in excess of the true value; that the company had equities in the matter that it was litigating, and that it would continue to do so until the Court of last resort was reached. But though not admitting it to be the basis of the true valuation of the road, it was willing to make a certain payment to the county that it might no longer be deprived of its revenue. This offer was accepted. The road was taxed in El Dorado $8 896 98, and it paid by the compromise $5,879 51.

Ewing Bros. this week opened up new lime works, two miles above Rattlesnake Bar, in El Dorado county. The draw was made April 1st, and was very successful. The new works have, it is thought, demonstrated that the limestone deposits in that section are far greater and better than has heretofore been believed to exist.

FROM SALT LAKE.

THE BEAUTIES OF THE POLYGAMIC SYSTEM.

Did Brigham Young Die?—The Fallacy of the Benefits of Polygamy.

[Correspondence of the RECORD-UNION.]

SALT LAKE CITY, April 3, 1882.

The Edmunds bill, now become a law, which was intended as a direct blow at polygamy, has not as yet affected the preaching or practice of that tenet of the Mormon religion. Every Thursday the Endowment House has a large business in greasing and sealing men and women who desire to be really married and safely started on the road to heaven. Once sealed, they are declared inseparably united for eternity, and it costs $5 in hard coin. It used to be done without a fee, but as the business increased it was found that the quantity required even of the cheapest olive oil to be obtained diverted too large an amount of the tithing fund from its legitimate receptacles—the pockets of those behind "the veil;" hence the assessment. The incongruity of the teaching, that only sealed marriages sustain the ravages of time, and endure through the limitless ages of eternity, appears when it transpires that any Adam or Eve who discovers an incompatibility of temperament, or a more desirable Adam or Eve with whom to pass the aforesaid ages, can, by divulging his or her grievance and paying $10, be declared

UNSEALED

In black and white, with John Taylor's autograph included. The husband is ordered to take care of the children, but Mrs. Eve receives no alimony. The simplicity and cheapness, likewise the delightful privacy of this method of divorce, will be apparent to the most obtuse intellect. Some of the mothers in Zion have adopted a plan to insure a legal marriage when the daughter is to be a first wife. The young couple are allowed to go through the Endowment House and procure their celestial robes (the only credentials given from that institution), and in the evening a civil officer is called upon, who ties the knot with the usual marriage certificate. This is a very common practice, especially among the polygamous women, who realize that no law recognizes them as wives. One of the apostles recently delivered to an immense audience congregated in Central Assembly Hall (usually designated by Gentiles as the Hippodrome), a sermon advocating the

PRACTICE OF POLYGAMY

In the strongest possible terms. Health, happiness, prosperity and long life, he said, were only a few of the blessings God would bestow upon the faithful Saint who obeyed that one of His commands given to His prophet. He declared that in "no spot on God's earth do women enjoy so much freedom to be happy as under the protection of the Latter Day Saints. Why, if a woman falls in love with a man who is married, she can go right to him and tell him so, and he is in duty bound to marry her; or if his wife wants a woman to help her and be a sister to her, she asks her husband to marry that woman, and he does it. It is right and proper for a woman to ask any man to marry her." That statement may be of interest to some forlorn or hopeless damsel who would like to emigrate from the Golden State. He claimed that the offspring of polygamous marriages would be marvels of health, beauty and morality, while the fact is that even the Mormons will admit that there is hardly a respectable man or woman among the fifty four who called Brigham Young father when he died. His sons have been drunkards and libertines, and some of his daughters have become inmates of houses of prostitution. The sons of the various Bishops figure prominently in the cases of seduction and desertion which are so numerous here as to attract but little attention. The ruined life, or untimely death, of many a poor girl who could hardly speak the English language is the result of the religious training of these thrice baptized sons of polygamous saints. Their deeds of heartless cruelty are often too revolting to be related as truthful statements.

THE SENSATIONAL STORY

That Brigham Young did not die, but is living in retirement, that he may appear in the role of a resurrected prophet, is believed by many who think the Church will soon need something equally marvelous to prop its crumbling foundations. But that beastly blasphemer will nevermore offend the earth with his presence. His death has been described to this writer by one of his relatives by marriage, who was present during his illness and witnessed the final struggle. No grief was felt at his demise, and no joy would gladden any heart were it possible for him to return. John Taylor was the regular successor, having been President of the Apostles when the vacancy occurred. Age determines the precedence in that body, and Taylor had already enjoyed his three score and ten years before being called to the higher position. It is said that Taylor's wives have all left the Amelia Palace, which was so handsomely finished and furnished from the church fund last fall. The horrible groans and shrieks, slamming of doors and smashing of furniture, indicates too many uninvited guests holding their nightly revels, regardless of the nerves of the ladies. The favorite wife of Brigham, Amelia, for whom the palace was built, sold the unfinished structure to the Church and built for herself a smaller though very handsome house. A few months after becoming the nineteenth part of a widow she "went in second" to another saint.

THE SEMI ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Convenes in the Tabernacle on the 6th instant. Already the city is beginning to show the influx of the farming peasantry, who gather far and wide to listen to the latest bulletin reported by John directly from headquarters. Everybody with his wagon-load of wives comes at that time. It is their Mecca, and they spare neither time, hardship nor money, often traveling hundreds of miles, camping on the way, and in the tithing-house yard after they arrive, to listen to the instructions and commands of their leaders. It is supposed that they will at the present session receive instructions concerning the Edmunds law. There are mutterings all along the line, but no Mormon ever thinks audibly except at the dictation of the Church, consequently no definite idea of their intentions can be obtained until John Taylor tells them what sentiments fill their minds and what words they must speak. It will be an interesting season to both Saints and Gentiles. SYLVIA.

NOT LONG AGO we happened to be seated at the same table at a hotel with Doc Palmer, County Attorney of Taylor county, Ky. Everybody there knows the Doctor, who lives in Louisville, Ky., and everybody likes him. We soon introduced a favorite subject in that section, and, as usual, found an instance of the powerful efficacy of St. Jacobs Oil, the great German remedy. Mr. Palmer said: "I had a bad attack of rheumatism in the left shoulder. I applied St. Jacobs Oil, and was permanently cured. On another occasion I was attacked with neuralgia, and, profiting by my former experience, became doubly indebted to St. Jacobs Oil for a cure of that most excruciating torment. I recommend it to everybody I see suffering with that class of diseases."

In Stockton, last Saturday, a fellow who was so drunk he could not stand tried to play it on an officer, who came to arrest him, by crying out, "April fool!" but it was no go; his tongue was too thick.

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

SATURDAY.....APRIL 8, 1882

ADVERTISEMENT MENTION.

Metropolitan Theater—Matinee, and evening.
Oscar Wilde—Congregational Church, 2 P. M.
Grand Cantata—Wednesday evening.
Dr. J. L. York—Sunday evening, Turner Hall.
In Memoriam—H. J. Becker.
Situation Wanted—As a clerk.
A Bargain—Carl Strobel.
Privileges, I. O. O. F.—P. Newman.
For Sale—Coffee House.
Wanted—Dry goods packer.
Wanted—Millinery trimmer.
Wanted—Boys' clothing salesman.
Administratrix's Sale—Caroline Heisob.
Money Wanted—Will pay 12 per cent.
Notice—Ætna Mining Company stock for sale.
Easter Sunday Festival—Atlantic Gardens.

Business Advertisements.

Mechanics' Store—New York Letter.
Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Board met yesterday pursuant to adjournment. Present, a full Board.

J. H. Miller and others appeared and filed a general denial to the petition for a road in Road District No. 6.

In the matter of the petition of Albert Lester et als, for a change of road from Folsom to Michigan Bar, coming on regularly for hearing and parties interested therein being present, the Board proceeded to hear the evidence in the case. Many witnesses were sworn, and gave their testimony.

A communication was received from J. H. Miller relative to the road mentioned. The same was read, and ordered on file. Mr. Miller also appeared and made an able argument relative to the case. He stated that the road in question was one not laid out by the County Surveyor, but one used in early days by the traveling public over Government land.

On motion, the Road Overseer was directed to stay all proceedings in the road case until further ordered by the Board.

On motion, the matter was referred to the District Attorney and County Assessor to ascertain whether the road is a legal road or not.

Charles W. Gannon was placed in nomination for a Horticultural Commissioner of Sacramento county, and, on roll-call, was elected.

Upon motion, the salary of the three horticultural officers was fixed as follows: Mr. Gannon, forty days; Mr. Cox, fifty days, and Mr. Hallen, thirty days.

The petition of residents of Grand Island School District asking for a change of the boundaries was ordered on file, and set for hearing April 17th at 11 A. M.

AMERICAN RIVER BRIDGE.—The following communication from John Cardwell T. was filed with the Board of Supervisors yesterday, read, and ordered spread upon the minutes: To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of Sacramento county and Abe Keethley, Esq., Road Overseer of Road District No. 2, of Sacramento county—Gentlemen: You and each of you will please take notice that the American river, from its mouth up said river to the town of Brighton, is a navigable stream and a public highway; that there is an encroachment thereon, consisting of a bridge, which is without a draw or swing, and the same obstructs the free use of said river, as a highway, for navigation from its mouth to said town of Brighton. You will therefore please take notice that I request and demand the removal of such encroachment; that by reason of such encroachment I am unable to navigate said river, to my damage in the full sum of $100 per day; that I will hold the county of Sacramento responsible for all damages which may result to me by reason of the non-removal of such encroachment.

POLICE COURT.—In this Court yesterday, the following business was transacted: The charges of vagrancy against William Norton and Harry Miller were continued till to-day; James Burns, alias Deveraux, William Henderson and Frank Smith were convicted on charges of vagrancy, and were each sentenced to serve thirty days in the chain-gang; John Ford, a drunk, was fined $3; Nicolini Cassennilli was taxed $7 50 for battery; Jim Gee was adjudged guilty of misdemeanor, and fined $7 50; Michael Brady, a common drunk, was sent to the chain-gang for thirty days; George Jones, a drunk, was fined $10, and Chris Hansen, also arrested for being drunk, was discharged. The examination of C. Rear's forgery case is in progress.

COUNTY HOSPITAL REPORT.—G. A. White, the physician in charge of the County Hospital, reports as follows to the Board of Supervisors: Number of patients in hospital March 1st, 173; admitted during the month, 58; died, 4; discharged, 82; remaining, 145. Meals furnished destitute applicants, 92 Mortality list—Frank D. Lord, age 28, nativity Massachusetts, consumption; Miles Hill, age 48, nativity Ireland, disease of the liver; John Young, age 42, nativity Ireland, consumption; John Fox, age 33, nativity New York, gastritis. The current expenses have been: Salaries, $801 50; subsistence, $1,274 78; sundries, $160 09; total, $2,236 37.

FAST STOCK.—The trotting stallion Piedmont and the fast trotting filly Happy Dreams, purchased by Leland Stanford from S. J. Morgan, of Chicago, together with four blood brood mares, bought in New York, will pass through this city to-day en route to San Francisco. The stock is traveling in a special car, via the Central Pacific and Union Pacific roads, and are destined for Palo Alto stock farm.

GRAND CANTATA.—The grand cantata, "Under the Palms," will be sung at the Sixth-street M. E. Church on Wednesday evening, April 12, 1882. The soloists will be Mrs. Lanphere, Miss Jennie Woods, Mr. Elwood Bruner and Mr. Buchanan, with a chorus of one hundred voices.

REPRESENTATIVES ELECTED.—At the last regular meeting of Schiller Lodge, No. 105, I. O. O. F., the following Past Grands were elected as representatives to the Grand Lodge, which meets in San Francisco on the second Tuesday in May: G. F. Salle, S. Morris and Emil Schmidt.

BOND FILED.—The bond of William F. Huntoon, as a Notary Public for Sacramento county, was yesterday filed with the County Recorder. It is in the sum of $5 000, and William Beckman and J. L. Huntoon are the sureties.

BOND FILED.—The bond of John T. Carey, as Notary Public for Sacramento county, has been filed with the County Recorder in the sum of $5,000, with R. S. Carey and Frank Miller as sureties.

UNDELIVERED MESSAGES.—Messages for the following persons are at the Western Union telegraph office: Mattie Kemp, Jas. McMahon, W. W. Hubbard, Mrs. J. D. Winters, Mrs. J. W. Wightman.

IMMIGRANTS. — Fifty-nine immigrants passed Carlin yesterday en route to California. They will arrive by the overland train from the East this afternoon. There are eleven females in the party.

APPOINTED.—Governor Perkins has appointed William H. Hilton as a Supervisor of District No. 2, Tuolumne county, vice Kluber, deceased.

FALSE ALARM.—The alarm of fire at 6:15 last evening was caused by the wires becoming crossed at the Pioneer Mills.

COUNTY OFFICERS' FEES FOR MARCH.—County Recorder, $366; County Auditor, $24 50; Sheriff, $88 30.

THE grand display of millinery goods at the Red House attracts wonderful attention—at least there were thousands who visited those parlors of, you might say, rich flowers and roses, both in American and imported. All the new styles in bonnets and shapes, etc. Those who have not visited them should to-day, while all are on exhibition.

DR. J. L. YORK has just issued a volume of Free Thought Poems, radical and spicy. Price, 75 cents. Can be had at lecture Sunday night, at Turner Hall.

THE new lawn tennis suiting, in stripes and polka dots, in stock at the Red House.

ANOTHER CRANK COMES TO THE SURFACE.

The great family of cranks is a prolific one. New phases of character are constantly developing in the tribe. One of the latest manifestations of the frenzy of the crank army is found in a letter received by F. M. Campbell, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. It comes from William Kermode, and is dated at "Queen street, Castletown, Isle of Man." The letter-writer advances the strangest claim that was probably ever preferred. He says he was once a school-teacher on this coast, and by some process of reasoning that is as clear as the slickens of the American river, he works out that there is due to him for school-teaching $5,648 75. He says: "You will observe that the calculation for my yearly salary, $800, amounting in thirteen years to $10,400, is as small as I can make it; indeed much smaller than it ought to be calculated, thus leaving an unpaid balance due me of $5,648 75. To this balance I have not added the value of my baggage, which was stolen from me in San Francisco during the disturbances in 1878, just after my arrival from Victoria, B. C. This alone, including my papers, books, clothing and other valuable articles never recovered, would amount to at least $5 000; and to this I have not added my traveling expenses, which, you may be aware, would not be a small item. My right to hold a place in defiance of the Trustees, who claim the power to eject me from my school without a cause, who repeatedly have exercised the same contrary to all law and usage, has been conceded by the action of the Trustees of Pfieffer District, Monterey county, who compelled me to stay contrary to my wish and finish my term, when I was anxious and requested to leave. I am afraid Mr. Shearer, County Superintendent of Monterey county, or one of the lawyers of Salinas City, will not attend to this for me during my absence, although 10 per cent. of the amount collected was promised to the collector. If you can act for me, you can have the 10 per cent. of the amount collected. There is a sum of money still due me from Pfieffer and Felton district, Monterey county, which I am anxious to receive. I think it will be necessary for me to return again to America, as my California certificates are not recognized by the British Government at present. It seems to me you have the same, indeed more power to collect this money, as you had to write out the recommendation for my diploma."

From this it is possible to get a glimmering of Williams' claim, which appears to be based on the idea that as the State of California issued to him educational certificates, it thereby guaranteed to him for the term of those documents, a decent livelihood and a good fat salary; that as he received less than what he deems his services worth, the school districts are liable for the balance, i. e., what he should have received in his own estimation. If this is not what this cranky pedagogue means, it will answer for a prize puzzle for some one to fathom the depths of the claim. The "account" which, it will be observed, drags poor British Columbia into this international difficulty, is a "model," and as such is given to illustrate the beauties of unlimited cheek:

Public schools taught and time spent in each since 1868:

1868—Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz county	E. C.	school.
1869—Pinole, Contra Costa county, 1½ months, $60		$90 00
1869—Evening schools, San Francisco, 3 months, $50		150 00
1870—Tassajara, Contra Costa county, 1½ months, $65		97 00
1870—Alvisa, 1 month; Mowry's Landing, 1 month, Alameda county, $70		140 00
1871—Laguna, Santa Clara county, 2 months, $65		130 00
1872—Michigan Bluffs, Placer county, 1½ months, $80		120 00
1872—Volcano, 3; Fiddletown, 1½, Amador county, $90 and $85		173 75
1 72—Rhodes, Sacramento county, 2 months, $70		140 00
1873—Gwin Mine, Calaveras county, 4 months, $70		280 00
1873—Lancha Plana, Amador county, 3 months, $70		210 00
1874—Washington Ranch, Calaveras county, 3 months, $ 5		195 00
1874—Jenny Lind, Calaveras county, 3 months, $70		210 00
1875—Washington Ranch, Calaveras county, 3 months, $65		195 00
1875-6—Angel's Camp, Calsveras county, 5 months, $70		350 00
British Columbia		1,240 00
1879—San Pedro, San Mateo county, 4 months, $75		300 00
1879—Colma, San Mateo county, 1 month		65 00
1880—Peter's, San Joaquin county, 2 months, $80		160 00
1880—Aqueduct City, Amador county, 2 months, $65		130 00
1881—Pfeiffer's, Monterey county, 3 months, $40		75 00
1881—Fulton, Monterey county, 5 months, $65		300 00
		$ 4,751 25
Thirteen years since October, 1868, at an average of $800 per year		$10,400 00
Balance unpaid as teacher		$ 5,648 75
Traveling expenses, loss of trunk and baggage, 1878, additional.		

OPEN AIR CONCERTS.—The free open air concerts on the Plaza, that gave such general satisfaction and so much pleasure to the people last summer, and that proved the source of such enjoyment to the many, are to be repeated this season. Last year J. O. Coleman and W. R. Ormsby instituted the system and took the entire responsibility on themselves. Last evening a meeting was held at the office of J. O. Coleman, for the purpose of making similar arrangements for the coming season. The meeting organized by electing officers as follows: J. O. Coleman, President; J. Q. Brown, Jr., Secretary; J. E. Mills, Treasurer. The intention of the gentlemen composing the meeting is to organize themselves into a committee to take charge of the summer-night concerts, and to see that they are conducted in a proper manner, and do all in their power to add to the comfort and convenience of the visiting public. The committee consists of Dr. Tibbitts, C. H. Emmons, H. J. Kilgariff, W. R. Ormsby, H. W. Carroll, E. L. Craft, J. E. Mills, S. W. McKim, C. Waterhouse, D. C. Houghton, J. O. Coleman and J. Q. Brown, Jr. The committee will wait upon the public, will receive all the contributions that may be offered, and disburse them to the very best advantage to secure the desired end.

BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.—The amateur tournament closed Thursday evening after a three weeks' run, and was more interesting to the billiard-loving public than any held in this city for many years. Gleason won the first prize, $100, and Robbins the second, $50. Gleason's best run was 28, best average 3 4 7, general average 3 2 79, and won five games in six. Flint's best run 24, best average 2 16 17, general average 2 138 331, won 2 games in 5. Gamble's best run 16, average 2¾, general average 2¼, 2 games in 5. Bostwick's best run 22, average 2½, general average 2 0, won no game. Amsden, best run 25, average 4 4 49, general average, 2 7 11, won 3 games in 5. Robbins, best run 25, average 3 13, general average 2¾, won 5 games in 6.

METROPOLITAN THEATER. — The Nellie Boyd troupe played to a good house last evening the sensational drama "East Lynne." It was presented acceptably, and developed a still broader capacity in the company. This afternoon the piece will be given at a matinee performance. This evening will be comedy night, when the comedy of "The Banker's Daughter," which, it is believed, has never been played here, will be given.

EASTER.—To-morrow is Easter. In the Episcopal, Catholic and Lutheran churches there will be services appropriate to the day. In St. Paul's Church special services will be held at 11 A. M., and a programme of selected music will be given by a double quartet. Revs. Chapman and Davis will officiate. The church is being dressed in flowers. At 7 in the evening the Easter Festival of the Sunday-school will be held.

STORM INDICATIONS.—There has been a very rapid fall in the barometer at Olympia, Portland, Roseberg and Red Bluff since noon yesterday. There is every evidence, judging from the action of the barometer and direction of the wind, that there is a severe storm approaching the Pacific coast in the vicinity of Oregon and Washington Territory. We may expect to have unsettled weather here for several days.

BOTH lace and plain buntings, in all colors, spring shades in cashmere, and many stylish patterns of new dress goods, make complete the Dress Goods Department at the Red House.

PARTIES in the country who have heretofore had suits made at the Capital Woolen Mills, can have their suits made to order by sending for samples and prices.

LADIES' spring cloaks and dolmans, mohair and line ulsters, a full line, direct from New York. Red House.

VISIT the grand opening of millinery goods to-day. Red House.

GRAND ISLAND SCHOOL DISTRICT.

The following petition was filed with the Board of Supervisors yesterday:

GRAND ISLAND, March 28, 1882.

To the County Superintendent of Schools, Sacramento county: We, the undersigned residents of Grand Island, situated in the county of Sacramento, State of California, hereby respectfully petition you to recommend to the county Board of Supervisors of the aforesaid county the formation of a new school district, to be known by the name of Grand Island School District. We would state that there are over fifteen census children between 5 and 17 years of age residing at a greater distance than two miles from any school-house, and also that crossing the Sacramento river makes it dangerous for our children to attend the school to which we have heretofore sent them. The following-named heads of families and petitioners would state that they live over two miles from any school-house, and that the numbers opposite their names represent the number of their children between 5 and 17 years of age.

The boundaries of the district: Commencing at the west line of Swamp Land Survey 491, east bank of Steamboat slough, Grand Island, Sacramento county; running thence along the bank of said slough to the Kercheval ranch; from thence westerly, crossing Steamboat slough and taking in Swamp Land Survey No. 156, Sutter Island; from thence down said slough and connecting with the Slough School District, on the west side of Sutter Island.

A. B. HUSTLER,	2
M. W. MYERS,	4
SAMUEL SULLIVAN,	1
FRED. DAVIS,	2
JAMES COLLINS,	3
HENRY KROPP,	1
C. GOLDMAN,	1
FRED. MEYER,	2
DANIEL DESMOND,	4
HENRY COOK,	1

SACRAMENTO, April 4, 1882.

To the County Board of Supervisors, Sacramento county—Gentlemen: I would respectfully recommend that the petition of the above-named petitioners be granted.

CHARLES E. BISHOP,
Sup't of Schools, Sacramento county.

MILITARY MATTERS.—The First Artillery Regiment will hold a battalion drill Tuesday evening at the Pavilion, Major McKee commanding. Guard-mounting and all the incident details of posting reliefs will be observed. The new non-commissioned officers of Company B are: First Sergeant, Herbert C. Cantwell; Second, Harry W. Klays; Third, Thomas F. Smith; Fourth, P. A. Grace; Fifth, A. S. Woods; Sixth, Thomas T. Wiseman; Seventh, Ben O'Neil; Eighth, J. B. King. Corporals—Thomas C. Corrigan, Timothy O'Flaherty, Peter C. King, John F. Best, Harry R. Snow, P. J. Costello, George J. Johnston, Anthony Cook, Aug. J. Reimers. Company A—W. A. Coates, First Sergeant; and John Steinmiller, P. McDonald, R. J. Dolan, J. M. Brown and I. N. Enright, Sergeants. Corporals—J. J. Hennessy, Ed. Hook, Henry Ogg, J. J. Maloney, Otto Blucher, William Kelly, John Palm, Albert Kohler. Company G—Corporals John H. Hogan and James A. Davis as Sergeants, and privates John L. Hughes, T. J. Sheehan, W. P. Stoner, A. J. Plant, James P. McGinness and John Desmond as Corporals. Colonel Sheehan has received and delivered to Chaplain Rice his commission. He ranks as Captain on the regimental staff. Sergeant J. T. McNiff, of Company G, has been appointed to act as Sergeant-Major of the First Artillery Regiment, and Sergeants P. McDonald (Company A) and T. F. Smith (Company B) as Right and Left General Guides of the Regiment. Captain Harney, of Company B, acting under appointment by a Court to pass on the correct standing of five members of Company A, has decided that a cadet, on being transferred from a cadet company to a regular company of the National Guard of California, must be reworn.

GRANGERS' REUNION.—The Grangers held a reunion at Enterprise Hall, Walsh's Station, Thursday. There was a large attendance, some 600 people being present. There were representatives present from San Joaquin, Placer and Sutter counties. Addresses were made on current topics, a leading speech on hydraulic mining being made by George Ohleyer, of Sutter county. A resolution was adopted reciting the damages inflicted by hydraulic mining and the change it was forcing in transportation of products by destroying the river, and concluding thus: "Resolved, That it is the duty of the State to preserve her river channels, to stop the usurpation by the hydraulic-mining interest of the channels of our rivers as easements for their tailings." In the evening a very successful masked ball was held. The reunion was a very pleasant and profitable affair to all who attended.

AUCTION TO-DAY.—Bell & Co., auctioneers, will sell to-day at 10:30 o'clock, at the residence of Joseph Hahn, No. 1101 H street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, on account of departure for the East, all the elegant and well-kept furniture and household goods, consisting, in part, as follows: Two elegant walnut, marble-top chamber sets, one parlor set of three pieces, one elegant pier glass, oil paintings and chromos, fine body Brussels and tapestry and stair carpets throughout the entire house; also, one elegant walnut, marble-top sideboard, extension table, dining-room chairs; also, one fine "Stewart" stove, with copper boiler and fixtures complete, crockery, glass and woodenware, garden hose, tools, etc.

OSCAR WILDE'S LAST.—Oscar Wilde, poet and esthetic apostle, will lecture at the Congregational Church at 2 P. M. to-day. His subject will be "The House Beautiful." It will be his farewell lecture on the Pacific coast. This matinee lecture at half rates is given at the request of many who were unable to hear the lecturer when he was here last week. The subject of the lecture is calculated to attract all who feel an interest in making their homes attractive to the eye and as beautiful as may be, and as Wilde holds that every home, however humble, may be made a beautiful one, the interest is awakened to hear how, according to him, it may be done.

RESIGNATION AND APPOINTMENT.—N. E. White, who was appointed Deputy State Librarian under agreement by the State Librarian and the Directors of the library, has resigned the position, and Librarian Wallis has appointed to fill the vacancy C. E. Gunn, of San Francisco.

MICHIGAN BAR MINES.—Hilton and Taylor have discovered a quartz pocket in a mine near Michigan Bar, in this county, that promises to prove valuable. The decomposed quartz and clay assays nearly $100 to the ton.

EASTER.—The ladies of St. Paul's Church are preparing to decorate as extensively as the scarcity of flowers will permit. The Rev. R. M. Chapman, D. D., will administer Holy Communion after the morning service on Easter. The music will be rendered by a double quartet, as follows: "Christ the Lord Is Risen," aria from Mozart; "Christ Our Passover," in C (Williams); "Gloria Patri," in D flat (Lejeal); "Gloria in Excelsis," in E flat (Pease); "Te Deum," in B flat (French); "Jubilate," in C (Williams); offertory, "Nazareth" (Gounod); "Gloria Tibi," in D (Tallis); Hymn 99 (Worgar); Hymn 100 (Syrian). The Easter festival of the Sunday-school will take place in the evening at 7.

VEGETABLES.—A large invoice of choice spring vegetables will arrive daily, consisting of ripe tomatoes, cucumbers, green peas, rhubarb, green peppers, new tomatoes, asparagus, Romain lettuce and fine bleached celery. As we get all our vegetables direct from the growers, we can supply our customers with the freshest and cheapest in the city. D. DeBernardi & Co.

LADIES, do not fail to visit the wonderful display of millinery goods to-day at Red House.

THOSE Red House candles, 15 for 25 cents, and the Red House soap, are seemingly taking the lead in that trade.

WE WILL offer to-day special bargains in men's light-weight summer suits, prices from $8 50 to $13 50, at the Red House.

A BEAUTIFUL line of new ruchings, collarettes, fichus, ties, etc., opened out for sale this morning at the Red House.

OUR Red House full-stock brogan for $1 35 is far ahead of anything ever offered for that money before.

FOR WHOOPING COUGH!—Nothing equals Chesley's Rock and Rye.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

John Booth, proprietor of the Reese river *Reveille*, Austin, Nev., is visiting California for a month's rest.

The Y. M. C. A. has engaged Eli Perkins to deliver a lecture in this city sometime in the latter part of May.

H. S. Turner has become proprietor of the Plymouth *Reporter*, heretofore published jointly with the Amador *Sentinel*. It will now be a separate paper.

William M. Neilson, editor of the San Francisco *Examiner*, was in town yesterday, and left in the afternoon for Folsom, as the guest of General McComb.

Samuel Esterbrooks, of West Newbury, was 90 years old March 21st, and lives on the homestead of his ancestry for four generations, his house being among those built by the first settlers of the town.

A party from the East stopped in Redding Wednesday night, traveling with seven two-horse wagons, and having a light camping outfit with them. The party consisted of twelve persons, three of the number being ladies.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Graves at Chico Thursday evening celebrated the fifth anniversary of their marriage by a large party. A fine supper was served to a large number of guests. There were numerous useful presents—all of wood.

Bjornstjern Bjornsen is soon to celebrate his fiftieth birthday on his estate of Aulesad, in Norway. He is coming to this country again when he shall have perfected himself in our language. He publishes this year a drama, some poems and a society novelette.

The Springfield *Republican* of March 25th says: Mrs. Abraham Lincoln arrived from the East yesterday morning. She is stopping with her sister, Mrs. N. W. Edwards, on South Second street. She is apparently in as comfortable health as her friends had reason to expect.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradner, of Oleta, who have been in this city for some time past, have gone to San Francisco, by reason of the former being out of health, and will remain there for some time. Mr. Bradner was Principal, and his wife assistant, of the public school at Oleta, which positions they have resigned.

J. W. Hackman, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who was so badly hurt by being thrown over a precipice in British Columbia on Christmas, is at present in San Francisco, receiving medical treatment. His friends notice a great improvement in him since there. He leaves on Monday next for Victoria.

At the Eldred House: Wm. Barber, Ambler Barber, F. E. Conner, De Mortien, Michigan Bar; Robert Mahon, Oliver Plummer, Henry Durman, M. Roach, Miss Gussie Sherwood, W. W. Wade, Cosumnes; Mrs. J. Kinsley, Mud Springs; U. S. Wilbur, Buckeye; C. C. Ames, Auburn; James Doty, Elk Grove; H. A. Marten, Grizzly Flat; F. A. Tibbitts, Grizzly Gulch; M. Carey, San Francisco.

In the city yesterday: E. D. Thayer and wife, Miss N. O. Thayer, Massachusetts; Rev. Frank L. Nash and wife, Mrs. H. W. Gray, L. C. Adams and wife, Wm. H. Neilson, John Breiling, Henry Duhl, Mrs. L. Muller, Wm. Murray, C. W. Vaunts, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. L. Hagenow, Mrs. Shanemann, San Francisco; H. W. Clark, Covington, Ky.; E. H. Moffit, Salt Lake; John F. Glass and wife, Chicago; Elmont Brooks and wife, Hattie Cortland, Forbestown; T. Steel, Marysville; Byron D. Beckwith, Lodi; C. B. Mayor, Eureka, Nevada; James H. Miller, Latrobe; J. T. Cardwell, Folsom; H. S. Gardner, Oakland; L. R. Poundstone, El Dorado; Wm. Rea, Forest Hill; A. G. Butler, Hicks Ille; A. Cooper, Buckeye; H. G. Altuber, S. A. Howell, Cosumnes; D. W. Raie, Galt; Mrs. R. C. Lowell and two children, San Francisco; H. E. Barton, E. Wilson, Latrobe.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-MORROW.

Y. M. C. A.

Hall and reading-rooms, 339 J street, between Third and Fourth—Gospel service at 3:30 P. M. to-morrow conducted by Rev. Mr. Croco. Sunday-school lesson study at 7:30 this evening. Noonday prayer-meeting every day next week. All are welcome.

Sixth-Street Methodist Episcopal Church,

Between K and L, Rev. T. S. Dunn, pastor.—Morning (Easter sermon) subject: "The Empty Sepulcher." Union meeting of American Bible Society at 7 P. M. Addresses by Rev. Drs. Thompson, Becker and Dwinell.

Calvary Baptist Church,

I street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth—Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, pastor. Preaching at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject: "The Resurrection of Our Lord." Subject for the evening: "The Devil's Last Deal." The ordinance of Baptism scripturally administered in the evening. Sunday-school at 12:15 P. M. A most cordial greeting awaits all who may attend these services. Strangers welcome.

Kingsley Chapel, M. E. Church,

Eleventh street, between H and I—Rev. David Deal, pastor. Preaching at 10:45 A. M. No service at night. Union Bible meeting at Ninth-street Baptist and Sixth-street M. E. Churches. Sunday-school at 12:40.

Westminster Presbyterian Church,

Sixth street, corner of L—The pastor, Rev. H. H. Rice, will preach on Sabbath at 10:45 A. M. Subject: "The Resurrection." No evening service, the Church joining in the Union Bible meetings.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

Eighth street, between I and J—Rev. Carroll M. Davis, officiating rector. Divine service at 11 A. M. Sermon by the rector. Holy Communion administered by Rev. R. M. Chapman, D. D. The children's Easter Festival at 7 P. M.

Christian Chapel,

Eighth street, between N and O. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by Prof. Alexander Johnson. Sunday-school at 10 A. M. Seats free. All are invited.

First Baptist Church,

Ninth street, between L and M—A. J. Frost, D. D., pastor, will preach at 10:45 A. M. A Union service will be held in the evening at 7:30, in the interest of the American Bible Society. Addresses by Rev. D. Deal, Rev. H. L. Rice and Rev. John Thompson, D. D., of Oakland. Mrs. Lanphere will sing a solo at the close. Bible-reading Tuesday evening.

Congregational Church,

Sixth street, between I and J—The pastor, Rev. I. E. Dwinell, will preach to-morrow morning an Easter sermon on "The Blessings from the Resurrection." Praise service, with orchestra, at 6:45. The public are invited. Evening service omitted, to attend the Union Bible meeting.

United Brethren in Christ,

Corner Fourteenth and K streets—Rev. H. J. Becker, pastor. Preaching to-morrow at 11 A. M. (Easter sermon). Union Bible service at the Sixth-street M. E. Church at 7 P. M.

Fourteenth-Street Presbyterian Church,

Between O and P.—Rev. A. H. Croco, pastor. Preaching to-morrow at 10:45 A. M. Easter service in the evening at 7:30. Communion at the morning service.

M. E. Church South,

Seventh street, between J and K—Rev. T. H. B Anderson, D. D., pastor. Service at 11 A. M. Preaching by Rev. A. J. Hanson, missionary. No evening service.

SUPERIOR COURT.

FRIDAY, April 7, 1882

DEPARTMENT ONE—CLARK, Judge.

Estate of James G. McCracken, deceased—Decree closing administration entered.

Estate of I. H. Van Frics, deceased—Court files its findings and also order settling the estate.

BRIEF SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

A meeting has been held to organize a system that will encourage citizens to refuse to employ Chinese. It is proposed to organize "Boycotting Leagues."

The committee of 50 on organization of the Democratic party in the city met Thursday night, and issued an address and took steps to effect the end in view.

Supervisor Bodfish announces his intention to introduce a resolution to have the Building Committee of the Board of Supervisors furnish suitable quarters for 500 Chinese prisoners. He thinks the Branch County Jail, now vacant, on Francisco street, could be utilized for this purpose at a small outlay.

The extension of the North Beach and Mission street railroad has been commenced, the extension being up Market to Eighth, and down Eighth to Folsom. The cars which will run over this route are those which now run from the ferry-landing up California to Kearny, along Kearny to Market, and thence to Fourth and Folsom streets, and out Folsom street to Twenty-sixth street.

The quarrel over the Fire Commissionerships has developed a new phase. It is stated now that Supervisors Carmany and Russ will refuse to sign demands from the Department, on the ground that two of the present incumbents—Messrs. Mason and Siebe—are not legally in office. They hold that the two gentlemen appointed by them—Messrs. Smith and Davis—are the legal Fire Commissioners. The suit brought to oust Siebe and Mason is now pending in Judge Evans' Court.

The Gatherer cruelty case against Captain Sparks still continues in the United States District Court. Carl Rasmussen related how he was beaten about the face and head, and how the Captain refused and neglected to protect him. Jacques De Broyer testified to being struck by the mate, and of Adling's complaining to the Captain. At the noon recess Thursday a great crowd hooted Captain Sparks, and Marshals had to protect him. At the afternoon session Archibald Turner told the tale of his being beaten in the face until it was a jelly. At the close of the afternoon session a mob waited for Sparks and hooted him and threatened to lynch him.

THE largest stock in hats, boots, shoes and clothing is at present found at Red House.

FOR the best value in boots and shoes of all kinds, go to the Red House.

COMMERCIAL.

San Francisco Produce Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7th—1 P. M.

FLOUR—The export demand has for the present subsided. Best City Extra, $5 25; Superfine, $4@4 50; Interior Extra, $4 25@4 75; Interior Superfine, $3 75@4 25 ₱ bbl.

WHEAT—No marked activity prevails. Still the market presents a strong tone, and evidence are not wanting of brisk times in the near future. There were no spot transactions on call, though we obtain transfers on the outside of 140 tons at $1 60 to a shipper, and 75 tons at $1 57½ to a miller. For future delivery there were sales of 100 tons No. 1 White, all August, at $1 56¼, and a like figure was given for 400 tons in September. A lot of 100 tons No. 1 Amber was secured at $1 58¾ all ngside in April. A bid of $1 62½ for any part of 1,000 tons, buyer 18 2, from a prominent exporter, failed to bring out sellers. To day is a holiday in England, and we are consequently without Liverpool quotations.

BARLEY—Brewing descriptions are apparently well concentrated, as there are but few offers to sell. Buyers are willing to buy old crop for July delivery at $1 75. New crop was offered in September at $1 25. Feed has been fairly active during the week, and many speculative sales have been negotiated. A spot lot of 10 tons No. 1 sold to-day on call for $1 50. Two parcels of 50 tons each were placed at $1 55, buyer May. A sale was also recorded of 100 tons for July at $1 24¼. In No. 2 Feed to-day's transactions embraced 100 tons in July at $1 20, and 100 do in September at 96c ₱ ctl. Chevalier was not in demand this morning. The asking price yesterday for spot lots of No. 1 was $1 62½ ₱ ctl.

OATS—Seem to be in strong hands. All through the week buyers have bid up pretty well, both on spot account and for future delivery. But there has been reticence on the part of holders, and sales have not been numerous. A spot lot of 10 tons extra choice changed hands at $1 80 on call. Offers to buy No. 1, all April, May and June, at $1 67½ did not bring out sellers. A sale of 100 tons No. 2, September delivery, was recorded at $1 28¾ ₱ ctl.

RYE—Has been very quiet for several days. On 'Change there were several small lots offering, and buyers could have been moderately accommodated at $2 15 ₱ ctl.

CORN—Very little doing. Large Yellow was offered at $1 60 on call without customers.

HAY—Wheat, $14@15; Wild Oat, $13@14; Stable, $10@13 ₱ ton.

HOPS—Washington Territory are quotable at 19@21c; California, 23@25c; Oregon, 18@21c ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Mustard, $1 00@2 for Yellow; Canary, 5@5½c; Hemp, 6c; Rape, 2¼@3c; Timothy, 8@9c for native, and 10@11c for imported; Alfalfa, 14@15c; Flax, 2½@2¾c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—The situation is favorable to buyers. Petalums, $1 70@1 90; Tomales, $1 70@1 90; Early Rose, $1 90@2; Garnet Chile, $1 40@1 60; Peerless, $1 60@1 70; Humboldt Red, $1 80@1 95 ₱ ctl. New Potatoes, 4@6c ₱ lb.

ONIONS—The market shows no improvement. Choice, $1; ordinary, 20@75c ₱ ctl.

BEANS—Bayos, $3@3 25; Butter, $3 75@4 for small, $4 25 for large; Lima, $6 50@6; Pea, $4 45@4 50; Pink, $2 50@3; Red, $2 50@3; small White, $4 45@4 50; large White, $4@4 25 ₱ ctl.

VEGETABLES—Receipts of Asparagus this morning aggregated 350 boxes. There was a good demand, and the best prices of the week were realized, some few boxes of extra choice selling at a trifling advance on our top figure. Green Peas are very plentiful, arriving mostly in good condition, though values keep low. Rhubarb is also abundant. Asparagus, $2 25@2 50 ₱ box; Rhubarb, 3@5c ₱ lb; Squash, $20 ₱ ton for good Marrowfat; Dried Peppers, 18@20c ₱ lb; Artichokes, 25@35c ₱ dozen; Parsnips, $2; Beets, $1; Carrots, 65@75c; Turnips, 75@$1 ₱ ctl; Cauliflower, 50@60c ₱ dozen; Cabbage, $1 ₱ ctl; Garlic, 1@1½c ₱ lb; Green Peas, 3@4c; Green Peppers, 15@20c; Tomatoes, 8@10c; Mushrooms, $1 ₱ box.

FRUIT—Apples are generally of poor quality and dull of sale. Oranges are wanted at full figures. Limes and bananas are well represented. Apples, $1 75 ₱ box for common, and $2 25@2 75 ₱ box for good to choice; Lemons, $6 50@7 50 ₱ box for Sicily and $1 75@2 50 for California; Limes, $8@10 ₱ box for Mexican; California Limes, $6@7 ₱ thousand; California Oranges, $2 50@3 for ordinary, and $3 25@4 25 ₱ box for choice; Tamarinds, 12@15c ₱ lb; Bananas, $2 50@4 ₱ bunch; Pineapples, $8@9 ₱ dozen.

HONEY—Comb, 14@18c; extracted, 6@8c for dark and 9@10c ₱ lb for white.

BUTTER—Contrary to the expectation of many dealers, the market exhibits no weak symptoms. Receipts are well handled, and the stores generally are fairly cleaned up. Fancy, 27@27½c; good to choice, 25@26½c; inferior lots from dairy stores, 20@22c; firkin, 24@26c for good to choice new; Eastern, 17@20c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—Dealers are disposed to shade rather than lose custom. California, 15@16c; Eastern, 17@20c; Western, 14@15c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The feeling to day is less steady. The Easter trade is about over, and consignments of Eastern are about due. Quotable at 21@22c ₱ doz.

GAME—No surplus. Trade is sufficient to absorb all supplies. Brandt, $1@1 25; White Geese, 75c@$1; Grey Geese, $2 25@2 50; Snipe, 75c@$1 for common and $2 25@2 50 for English; Hare, $1 25@1 50; Rabbits, $1@1 25 ₱ doz.

POULTRY—An improved tone prevailed this morning, and dealers were able to sell to better advantage. Live Turkeys, gobblers, 16@17c ₱ lb; do Hens, 17@19c; dressed do, 16@18c ₱ lb; Roosters, $5@6 50 for old and $8@9 for young; Hens, $6@7 50; Broilers, $6 50@7 50, according to size; Ducks, $6 50@8 ₱ doz; Geese, $1 25@1 50 ₱ pair.

WOOL—The season for the spring trade is drawing near, and preparations are all made to advantageously exhibit all consignments immediately on arrival. At present there is no business, and prices are wholly nominal. We quote as follows for fall: San Joaquin, 10@13c ₱ lb; Southern burry, 10@12c; Northern free, 16@18c for good, 19@21c for choice; Mountain free, 13@16c, as to shrinkage; Nevada fine, 15@18c; Lamb, 12@16c; Eastern O

AGRICULTURAL.

MATTER PREPARED SPECIALLY FOR THE "RECORD-UNION."

Agriculture and Commerce—The Citrus Fairs—Cost of Milk—April Showers.

While commerce is of great advantage to American agriculture, it has proven directly the reverse to European agriculture. Not many years ago we heard the first complaints of English farmers that they could not afford to devote rented farms to wheat culture, while beef-making could be made so much more profitable. The truth, or the real inwardness of this statement, was that American wheat-farmers were beating the English farmers in their competition for the English wheat market, though at that time it is probable the English farmers did not know what was hurting them. A few years later then we hear another complaint that American beef is being laid down in English markets at so low a rate that it is impossible to make English lands profitable in the production of beef, and that American butter and cheese are rendering the English dairies unprofitable. The competition felt by the English farmers half a century ago has been growing greater and greater every year since, till at the present time the whole land system of the British Isles is now going through a revolution caused solely by the sharp competition of American agriculture. English land tenants are unable to pay the rentals of the past, in consequence of the reduction of prices caused by the competition of American farm products, and English land-owners are brought very reluctantly to a realization of the fact that their lands are less valuable because of the abundance of cheap and productive lands in the center of the American continent. The owners of 160-acre farms in America are reducing the incomes of the large land-owners in England, and threatening very soon to cause an abandonment of the last remnants of the feudal system on the European continent. The influence of American agriculture has at last penetrated to the very center of Europe, and is causing consternation among the sturdy dairymen of Holland. It has now come to pass that grazing land in Friesland, the garden of Holland, which a few years ago was worth from £83 to £133 per acre, and was letting for £6 to £8 per acre, is fetching but £2 to £3 per acre for annual rental, and all because of the importation of American produce. Thus is commerce aiding American agriculture, while it is driving European agriculture to the wall. American agriculture, aided by commerce, promises in time to completely revolutionize the ownership of land in Europe by breaking up the large estates and making the cultivators of the soil the owners thereof. Farmers who pay rent on high-priced land can never compete with farmers who own their own farms, and land owners whose incomes depend on the rentals of their lands in the hands of tenants whose products must sell in the markets at a loss, cannot hold out against land owners who live on and work their own lands and manage to make even small profits on the sale of their products after paying railroad freights a thousand or more miles and steamship freight three thousand miles.

Cost of Milk, Etc.

Owing to the fact that very few farmers keep books of account of the farm, in which they keep the cost of crops and products separately, there is a great difference of opinion among them when questions touching these subjects come up. In a recent session of the State Dairymen's Association of Iowa they had a discussion on the cost of 100 pounds of milk, and growing out of this, the question of the cost of keeping a cow for a year. Some of those present claimed that cows could be kept in that State for $15 per year, while others claimed that the cost of keeping each cow could not be reduced to less than $40—a difference of over half. It was finally agreed that about $30 per year was the average. And having settled this point, they proceeded to estimate the cost of milk. They settled this question by an average, also. It was the agreement of those who expressed an opinion that where cows were kept on land worth $25 per acre and up to $50 per acre, milk costs 40 cents to the 100 pounds; over $50 per acre, 55 cents per 100 pounds; $75 per acre, 65 cents per 100 pounds; and on land worth $100 per acre, 75 cents per 100 pounds. Now, this question of the cost of milk is a very interesting one to the dairy farmers of this State. The only true way to solve this question is by a correct system of book-keeping, showing the cost of keeping cows. This involves the price of land and cows, the cost of labor to produce the harvest and feed the crops to the cows; the cost of labor to care for and milk the cows, and many other little items of expense which no farmer can estimate correctly unless he has systematically kept accounts with his dairy. The great difference of opinion of really intelligent farmers upon questions of this character illustrates the necessity of book-keeping on the farm. In fact, we are persuaded that if the question as to the cost of milk was to come up among an assemblage of California dairymen there would be as great a difference of opinion as there was in the meeting in Iowa, and the attempt to settle the question would be attended with the same difficulty—a want of definite information. The same difficulty would attend the settlement as to the cost of 100 pounds of wheat or corn or barley or any other farm produce. Until farmers can settle these questions upon a real basis of facts and figures they are all at sea in their farming operations. The merchant who buys his goods can very easily ascertain what his goods cost him, because but few and simple factors are involved—generally first cost and freight. These determined, he can easily determine what he can sell them for to pay a profit. It is just as important that the farmer should know what his products costs him, in order to tell what he can afford to sell them at, but more difficult because more factors are involved. As a rule, farmers plod on from year to year without any definite system to tell whether they are making money or losing it. This should not be. There is no satisfaction or evidences of thrift in a business conducted in this manner. If a farmer does not know whether he is making money or not in any particular branch of his business, how can he know whether to continue it or not? It is true he may know at the end of a year's operations whether he has as much money as when he commenced, but he should be able to demonstrate this as he goes along, just as the student demonstrates a problem in mathematics.

The Citrus Fairs of Southern California.

The people of Southern California are making the best use of their opportunities. Los Angeles, Riverside and San Diego hold their annual citrus fairs, and have all managed so far not only to render them very useful and instructive to their own people engaged in citrus fruit culture, but have made them objects of great attraction to the outside world. The idea of cultivating the orange, the lemon and the lime is of itself suggestive of the poetic side of agriculture and of a delightful semi-tropic climate. No people know this better than the managers of these citrus fairs, and no people know better how to present this idea in the most attractive form. The varieties of fruit presented at these fairs are of necessity limited, but each exhibit, though perhaps containing but two or three varieties of oranges, is put up in so attractive a manner that it presents a feature of great interest to spectators. Then the exhibitors themselves are absorbed in their work, and by their every act show the deep interest they feel and the faith they have in its success. This interest and faith pervades the whole community, and strangers imbibe the prevailing feeling and become interested and enthusiastic over the display and the country that can make it. We confess that we become greatly interested in reading the accounts of these fairs, and sometimes can hardly resist the temptation to seek so genial a country and engage in such genial an occupation as tropical fruit-culture. The people of the central and northern portions of the State are far behind those of the southern sections in utilizing their opportunities and rendering their localities attractive to strangers. At our fairs, both State and District, too little interest is taken by the managers and by exhibitors in the real products of the agriculture of the section. There is no enthusiasm over our displays of wheat, barley and corn, or over our apples, pears and peaches, though they may be superior to those grown anywhere else in the world. We put our things on exhibition in a commonplace manner, and instead of showing our own interest in them by our presence and desire to interest others, we go about sight-seeing, and let our exhibits take care of themselves. The effect of our own indifference is shown in the comparative indifference of strangers, and all go away from our exhibitions as they came—uninterested and uninstructed. Fairs thus managed are of but little service to any one, and of but little benefit to the locality in which they are held.

April Showers

With the advent of April we are receiving a succession of timely showers, that will prove of great benefit to the farmers of every class. The wheat crop in every section of the State, except, perhaps, on the west side of the San Joaquin valley, is by these showers almost assured against all chances of failure. No events except rust or unusually damaging north winds just in the season of the bloom can now render the wheat crop less than a plentiful one. The same may be said of the barley, oat and rye crops. It is very seldom a better outlook has been presented to the growers of all kinds of grain in this State. The showers that we have already received in this month are also a pretty safe guarantee that we shall have a continuance of similar ones till a later date than usual. The prevailing wind for the last month was from the north, and the total velocity of wind for the month exceeded that of any preceding March since 1880, and the temperature of the last month has been cooler than that of any corresponding month since 1880, and was but but little warmer than the temperature of the latter month. It will be remembered that the month of April, 1880 was one of unusual moisture. Similar circumstances point to a similar condition of the weather for the present April that we experienced in April, 1880. Should the promise in this respect be realized, the danger to our wheat crop will be too great a growth of straw, and consequent lodging and rust. These April showers are also favorable to the hay crop, to corn, potatoes, and summer crops generally. Moisture so late in the season is worth very much more than if it had fallen earlier. It not only assures a moist soil, but is proof against the bad effects of drying north winds. But the fact that the prevailing winds of March were from the north is a very good indication that the prevailing winds of April may be from the south. Indeed, all the signs of nature are good for the farmer and the general prosperity.

FASHION NOTES.

Cuirass basques are pretty for plump little misses.

Snail-shell ornaments and embroideries are in vogue.

Willow-leaf green is a very light yellowish shade of olive.

Straw bonnets matching suits in tint are to be worn this spring.

Among new colors is Presbyterian blue—the very darkest of all blues.

Coronet bands and combs set with Rhine crystal will be much worn.

Embroideries and applique work in Moresque designs are very fashionable.

The straw hat known as the "London Gypsy" will be immensely popular.

Extremely long-skirted, tailor-made coats are to be much worn this spring.

Embroidered apron over-dresses, highly draped, are in great vogue with the esthetically inclined.

The deep pointed Cavalier, or Charles I., collars are revived as the newest shapes in ladies' lace neckwear.

Burano is the coming lace. It is embroidered in large, round dots with silk floss, on a strong but sheen-silk reseau of Brussels net.

Some of the summer silks, louisines and taffetas are in very narrow stripes, with invisible cross-bars under the longitudinal lines.

Plain, tight-fitting bodices, full pannier or tablier draperies, and much-trimmed skirts, are the rule for spring suits of light woolen stuffs.

Japanese napkins folded in the shape of fans, and put in glasses at each end of the top shelf on the sideboard, are the latest thing in decoration.

Cotton sateens and light alpaca are frequently used by economical dress makers for the foundation skirt of silk and veiling dresses.

Very stylish spring walking costumes are shown, made of olive, gold and bronze cheviots, trimmed with facings and pipings of Japanese red.

Fine gold and silver, and also beautifully enameled buttons in Arabic and Turkish designs, to match rich cashmere effects in dress, are imported.

The fronts of some of the new street basques for spring are made after the style of the Camargo bodice, the sides being caught up panier-wise, and the pleated ends fastened under the breadths at the back.

Sateens and fine French cambrics are more in demand at the moment than light summer goods of any other description, and bright and soft-tinted colors, harmoniously combined, form the marked feature of most of these fabrics.

The skirts of last year's dresses can be very advantageously added to a new jersey bodice of a shade to match, where the original basque to the costume has become soiled or worn. A sash or Grecain tunic can be laid over the seam where the skirt and jersey are joined.

Newly-imported French woven underwear of all kinds, white or pale-tinted colors, fit the form perfectly, and are without seams or one unnecessary fold or even wrinkle. These goods are purchased very largely by stout people, both men and women.

The Egyptian necklet, worn by the Wilde "sect," is a delicate and beautiful piece of workmanship, and is made of gold-linked tablets, each outlined with figures from antique bas-reliefs. The chain is fastened in front by a double clasp, representing a sphinx's head backed by a pyramid.

Dress skirts are surely growing fuller and wider, and this decided tendency to bouffant styles has, as history plainly shows, been almost invariably the forerunner of crinoline, and crinoline we are to have unless scores of manufacturers, who have summoned their hitherto idle forces and begun the work anew of making hoopskirts, have listened to a delusive rumor from over the sea. It is surprising as well as amusing to hear the remarks of importers and modistes upon this subject, their opinions being as varied and contradictory as March weather.

Coaching hats this summer are to exceed in style, shape and adornment anything ever yet worn or even seen. They are to be pictures of real French art, and are to savor very decidedly of the esthetic and the antique. Many private orders for these hats have been sent to Paris by wealthy young ladies.

New velvet grenadine stripes and plaids are in stylish patterns, which are quite unlike the old designs. Some of the grenadine open-work blocks are in lace designs, the floral patterns being covered with glistening jet beads and pendants. Grenadines of all kinds are going to be very popular for midsummer wear this year, the sewing silk varieties taking the precedence over all others.

A handsome novelty in the way of a matinee is called the "Chinese robe," and is made of cream-white China silk, with embroidered hedge-rose bouquets scattered all over the soft groundwork. Inside, it is lined with China silk of a pale pink tint. The front of this matinee is like a long, straight paletot, with revers of the plain pink silk down each side, edged with white lace. In the back is a Watteau plait, which starts from the back of the neck and reaches to the bottom of the skirt. This plait is covered with cascades of lace, and underneath each fall of the lace are set three loops of pink satin ribbon.

The Reno *Journal* has entered upon its seventh volume and ninth year. It is a good newspaper.

SAN FRANCISCO LETTER.

SOME THOUGHTS ABOUT THE ESTHETIC CRAZE.

A Proposed Short Clothes Party—The Ward Collection of Scientific Curiosities.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6, 1882.

There is no freak so mad but that strange creature, the world, will frolic after it. Yet a light froth of true sentiment floats toward the top like the kaleidoscopic hues that precede the bursting of a bubble. If one could only find it! But it darts hither and yon, and the searcher after a fragment of the serious catches but its flutter amidst the play at feeling, the burlesque at belief, the travesty on earnestness. Oh! if in all the changes and fashions of the world one could but find a real purpose, one token of earnestness! But it is all change for the sake of change, folly for the sake of folly, fashion for fashion's sake alone, and not because any one thing is better or purer than another. Thank God, the globe lacks nothing of purpose, but that it should be individual, a one-man purpose, is our shame. Now and again a handful band together, and their united earnestness becomes so strong that the world clusters about to view, to turn and laugh, to look again, to dance away with just enough impression of religion, of culture, of real hand or brain work, to make its apings seem like fresh burlesque. Yet, as individual, the world worships purpose.

IT GOES ON ITS KNEES

To the martyrs; it is rapt in an ecstasy before heroes; it confesses and betrays its own sins to the masters, who forthwith win fame by showing it itself again with pen, with brush, or with the voice and action. To-day it is the world's humor to play at art; to talk of a renaissance, which is but a mixed up and chaotic nothingness to its own sense, and then to turn and mock at its talk and its make-believe endeavors, showing that it knows how shallow and shifting its thought is, and how it delights in that thought being so. Excluding a few whom I suspected of a real purpose, I massed together the rest of those I knew in the world, and dipping into the mass haphazard I fished out a certain name, and hunted up the lady who bore it. Well, she hadn't quite come to "gowns," but she had an idea that she ought to compromise her dresses somehow, so that they should be different from what they had been. Whether it should be in the cut, the color or the trimming she didn't know, but she hoped her dressmaker would. She wore a sunflower in her belt of afternoons, though she thought it ugly, and preferred a pink rose or a cluster of violets. She had no idea of conventionalizing it or the lily into design or decoration. She had painted some storks on little banners that hung on the wall, but she said she

THOUGHT THEY WERE HORRID.

And expressed the same opinion of a cup and saucer done in moss roses that she had placed on the shelf of an etagere. She had made a number of plaques, but had given them all away. She could not say she thought them very good, but they were pretty good, too. Of course, a good many learned such work to teach it, and what they did was real pretty, but the rest was all about alike. If she had no particular taste for that line of accomplishment, why did she do it? She laughed at herself, too, as she answered that we had to have a change once in a while, and she amused herself by working away as industriously for an hour or so at a time as if she had a talent. I asked her what she thought of Oscar Wilde? "Oh!" she replied, "some things he says are real sweet, but for the most part I only get an idea of a smattering of something or other; but I know it's about art, and then I come home and do another plaque." I could see she was making fun of herself, of me, of it all; but I persisted, "And the gentleman—the apostle himself?" She said, "Well, you know there's Mrs. Langtry, and she's such a beauty, everybody knows about her, and she has struck a kind of pose, you know, and will go down to history among the other beauties on a pedestal. Now, Mr. Wilde, you know, is a kind of a male Mrs. Langtry, and he poses like a sunflower on its stalk, not at all as a beauty, but picturesquely, classically, artistically, with his face always toward

THAT 'GARISH SUN,'

The world." Somewhat bewildered, I asked: "Yet you follow him, a great way off though it may be; you read his poetry; you believe in the lily?" She replied lightly: "Oh, yes! Why not? Of course one must follow something, and why not one thing as well as another as long as it lasts?" How frivolous, after this, seems this grand pretense! I go about the milliner shops, and the "leonine" sunflower stares me in the face from every window, bold, yellow and lonely, one great round flower flaunting itself singly to the laughing gaze of the multitude. Within are decorations of the same, with rows of lilies and lovely azaleas in addition, and those who sell, and those who buy seem affected with an odd sort of simplicity and severity in appearance. It is the same "following after." Half-grown boys at twilight roam the streets with sickening attempts at witticism on the craze of the day, and in their button-holes and hats they wear full-blown calla lilies. These calm white lilies, so statuesque and so beautiful in curve have an appreciation in Cleveland, Ohio, where all winter long they have sold at two bits apiece. Perhaps Cleveland, also, worships Oscar Wilde and the beautiful. Our demand for them this time of the year is always great, for lilies and Easter seem to belong to each other, and the altars are always laden with them. The Ivy Social Club shortly after Easter is to give

AN ESTHETIC PARTY,

And the gentlemen composing it have all given an order for satin knee-breeches for the occasion. No one allowed on the floor without the esthetic cut to the garment. Mr. Wilde has signified a gracious intention to be present. Query: Is this caricature or is it a sign of respect to Mr. Wilde? Meantime the newly-arrived opera troupe nightly present "Patience," in which John Howson, the comedian, who is called a friend of Mr. Wilde's, as "Bunthorne," gives a make-up and acts a character which is so plainly a studied caricature upon his "friend," and which if it weren't such a fine advertisement for the delightfully shrewd apostle might be a matter of trouble. There is no need to speak of the personal appearance of Mr. Wilde nor of his lectures, since he has been fully reviewed in the RECORD-UNION already. Nor of his audiences. With us as with you they have been of the best, for the best can afford to be curious at a dollar a head, and that they were more curious than interested none of them have been disposed to deny. The whole matter of lectures and lecturer has created more of a stir and sensation, but not one-half the solid interest that

THE WARD COLLECTION

Of scientific curiosities has done. School children flocked to see the wonderful mammoth sixteen feet high and twenty-six feet long, and every sort of people, rich and poor alike, came to be instructed. Fossil remains, fac similes of noted gems, of strange creatures of former ages and of foreign countries, skeletons of snakes and birds, collections of the skulls of different races; models of the habitations of the cave-dwellers, and the head of the half human Neanderthal man; the shells of the sea and skeletons of its wonderful life; cases of metals, of crystals and of stones. Hundreds and hundreds of visitors went into the hall and made a slow tour of the exhibition, yet drew a long breath as they came out, saying they had not seen the half. Professor Ward, of the Rochester Museum, came to this coast with his collection, offering it for sale for $16,000, which was regarded as scarcely a fair price by our public. After much talk about a canvas of the wealthy portion of the city to solicit contributions for its purchase, the matter was quietly disposed of in a few minutes by Governor Stanford and Charles Crocker each agreeing to pay $8,000 and presenting the collection in its entirety to the Academy of Sciences, that it might remain as a museum for the instruction of the people. Some time since a physician of Indianapolis on a journey overland became so interested in the conversation of

A WHALING CAPTAIN

On the train, that on their arrival at San Francisco he purchased and presented to the seafaring passenger a case of such surgical instruments as would be of use on long voyages to the Arctic. In return the captain brought from his next expedition many curiosities from the frozen regions, including a walrus hide and the skin of a polar bear, and sent them from here to Indianapolis. But when the collection came to be stuffed and made ready for the private museum to which they were originally destined, the immense size of the walrus and the bear, which had seemed to swell and swell ever since they were unboxed, so dwarfed both room and house that it was scarcely possible to put them anywhere. So now this Ward collection must have a place to be put, and although no doubt suitable provision will be made for it, its final disposition is the question. Is it better to have a smattering of art, a vague idea of science, a superficial knowledge of anything, than not to have dabbled in at all? Is the yearning we have, or seem to have, to-day, a real reaching out toward eye and hand culture, and have we really gone one step up the stair of education, or not? KATE HEATH.

SAN FRANCISCO CARDS.

SAN FRANCISCO

Business Directory

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Frank Bros.—General Ag'ts Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machine Co., 319 & 321 Market st.

George A. Davis & Co—Manufacturers' Agents, 327 and 329 Market street.

Baker & Hamilton—Importers of Agricultural Implements and Hardware; Agents of the Benicia Agricultural Works, 7 to 19 Front street.

David N. Hawley—Importer and Dealer in Agricultural Implements, and Agent of Howe's Improved U. S. Standard Scales. No. 37 Market street.

ARTISTS.

Houseworth—Optician and Photographer, No. 12 Montgomery street. Established in 1851.

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

Pacific Business College and Telegraphic Institute—(Life Scholarship, for full Business Course, $70). W. E. Chamberlain, Jr., and T. A. Robinson, Proprietors, No. 320 Post street, opposite Union Square, S. F., Cal. Send for Circular.

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Herrmann, The Hatter—No. 336 Kearny street, near Pine. The finest hats at the lowest prices. Factory: No. 17 Belden street.

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Marcus C. Hawley & Co.—Importers of Hardware and Agricultural Implements, Nos 301, 303, 305, 307 and 309 Market street, San Francisco.

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W. W. Montague & Co.—Importers of Stoves, Ranges and Sheet Iron, Marbleized Mantels, Grates and Tiles. Manufacturers of Plain, Japanned and Stamped Tinware. Nos 110 112, 114, 116 and 118 Battery street.

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Swain's Family Bakery and Dining Saloon—No. 636 Market street. Wedding cakes, ice cream, oysters, jellies, etc., constantly on hand. Families supplied.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Taber, Harker & Co.—Importers and Wholesale Grocers, Nos. 108 and 110 California street.

Wellman, Peck & Co.—Importers and Wholesale Grocers and Dealers in Tobacco and Cigars, Nos. 126 to 132 Market, and No. 23 California.

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San Francisco Office, No. 531 California street.—J. H. Sharpe, Agent.

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IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

Dr. TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Photographs $1 per dozen.—"The Nimble Sixpence Better Than the Slow Shilling!" If you want GOOD PHOTOGRAPHS, at a reasonable price, go to BEALS' GALLERY, No. 415 J street. H. S. BEALS, Operator. fe9-1m

For Sale.—The Whole or One-half Interest in the SACRAMENTO TRANSFER COMPANY, together with stock and everything in working order. A paying investment for a live man. For terms and particulars, apply to JEROME C. CARROLL, No. 1009 Second street, a5-tf

For Fine Cakes, Ice Cream, etc., the BEST AND CHEAPEST MEALS, go to HENRY FISHER, No. 508 J st., bet. Fifth and Sixth. m23-1m

If you want Furnished or Unfurnished Rooms, go to the best house in the city, Clunie Building, Eighth and K streets; kept first class in every respect. MRS. GRICE, Proprietress. m15-tf

Dr. La Mar's Seminal Pills cure all cases of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Vigor, Nocturnal Emissions, Impotency, Nervous and Physical Debility, and all that class of complaints arising from Excess, Indiscretion or Abuse. The old find in this remedy a fountain of youth, and the young a safeguard and protection. DR. LA MAR'S SEMINAL PILLS restore the sexual organs, debilitated from whatever cause, to their pristine vigor. Price, $2 50 per bottle. Sent C. O. D., by express, to any address, secure from observation. Address all orders to A. McBOYLE & CO., Druggists, Postoffice Box 1952, San Francisco. j13 3p6m

Forty years' experience of an old nurse. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child, it rests the mother. Price, 25 cents a bottle. o31-1 MWS

Assessment Notice of the Great Crevice Mining Company.—Location of principal place of business, Sacramento, California. Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Directors held on the 6th day of MARCH, 1882, an assessment of Fifty Cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary at Sacramento. Any stock upon which the assessment shall remain unpaid on the 8th day of APRIL, 1882, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the 25th day of APRIL, 1882, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.
NELSON WILCOX, Secretary.
Office, 629 M street. m8-SawWStd

AUCTIONS.

BELL & CO., Auctioneers,

—WILL SELL ON—

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 8th,

At 10:30 o'clock sharp,

AT THE RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH HAHN,

No. 1101 H STREET,

Between Eleventh and Twelfth, on account of departure for the East, all the elegant and well-kept

FURNITURE

—AND—

HOUSEHOLD GOODS!

Consisting, in part, as follows:

TWO ELEGANT WALNUT, MARBLE-TOP Chamber Sets, one Parlor Set of three pieces, one elegant Pier Glass, Oil Paintings and Chromos, fine Body Brussels and Tapestry and Stair Carpets throughout the entire house. Also, one elegant Walnut, Marble top Sideboard; Extension Table, Dining room Chairs Also, one fine "Stewart" Stove, with Copper Boiler and fixtures complete; Crockery, Glass and Woodenware; Garden Hose, Tools, etc. Sale Positive.
a7 2t BELL, Auctioneer.

I. O. O. F.

CELEBRATION AND PICNIC!

Given by YOLO LODGE, No. 169, at

Tammany Grove, Davisville, Wednesday, April 26, 1882.

LITERARY EXERCISES WILL TAKE PLACE at 1 P. M. Poem, by ALBERT HART, ESQ., of Sacramento; Oration, by REV. DR. HEALY, of Woodland. Past Grand Master, EZRA PEARSON, of Sacramento, President of the Day; R. H. BEAMER, of Woodland, Marshal; W. F. PETERSON, of Sacramento, Caterer. Games, Swings, etc.

Music by Jones & Beebe's Band.

ADMISSION TO PLATFORM......ONE DOLLAR.

Special excursions will run to the Grove from points and at rates as follows: Fare (round trip)—From Sacramento, 7:35 A. M., $1; Black's Station, 7 A. M., $1 50; Yolo, 7:15 A. M., $1; Woodland, 8:45 A. M., 75 cents; Knight's Landing, 8 A. M., $1 25; Madison, 6:25 A. M., $2; Winters, 7 A. M., $1 50; Vacaville, 7:50 A. M., $1 25; Elmira, 8:30 A. M., $1; Batavia, 8:45 A. M., 75 cents; Dixon, 9 A. M., 50 cents. Returning, Trains will leave the Grove for Dixon, Batavia and Elmira, at 6:20 P. M.; for Woodland, Black's and Knight's Landing, at 7 P. M., and for Sacramento, 7:20 P. M. a7-td

FARMERS,

Stop and Think!

DO YOU WISH TO MAKE OR SAVE MONEY You can buy a GRAIN MILL which will grind all your feed, with wind or horse power, for One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars. It can be operated with man power, and do a reasonable amount of work. It grinds or rolls the barley or corn, crushing it into fine meal, if so desired, or simply crack it. This cannot be done with the stone or roller, for the one grinds but cannot roll, and the other rolls but cannot grind; but my mill does both, either grinding or rolling. The prices range from One Hundred to Three Hundred Dollars. The small size mill will grind any amount from one ton to twenty tons in twenty-four hours, according to the power applied, and the larger will go sixty tons per day. Total weight of small mill, 175 pounds; of large mill, 575 pounds. Address WM. C. STILES, Sacramento, Cal m17-2plm

WIRE.

10,000 BUNDLES BRIGHT AND ANNEALED MARKET WIRE.
3,000 BUNDLES GALVANIZED WIRE.
500 MILES GALVANIZED TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE WIRE.

—ON HAND AND FOR SALE BY—

A. S. HALLIDIE,

Wire Mills and Wire Rope Works,

No. 6 California st. [m18-2plm] San Francisco

DALE & CO. DALE & CO.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

LATEST STYLES! LOWEST PRICES!
FINEST ASSORTMENT! AND THE BEST!
NEW DESIGNS! NEW PATENTS!

The Finest BABY CARRIAGE in America, and the Cheapest, can be found at

DALE & CO.'S.,

No. 623 J street......[1a-3plm]........Sacramento

TO MY OLD PATRONS.

I STILL OFFER MY VALUABLE SERVICES IF you are so unfortunate as to require them. With a mind matured and enriched by studies of an advanced order, I can safely say that there is hardly a disease in the catalogue of human ills that I cannot treat to a successful issue.

LADIES—I am always ready to assist you. My past knowledge has been increased by extensive experience. I am now able to treat you with the certainty of success. No case peculiar to your delicate organism is beyond my sure control.

My Female Monthly Medicines are superior to any offered heretofore, and will be warranted to have the desired effect in all cases.

Those of the public who need my service can depend upon gentlemanly, honorable and scientific treatment at reasonable rates.

I address particularly those who have been injured by youthful indiscretions and those who have contracted local diseases.

Persons afflicted can, if they prefer, consult me by letter, detailing the symptoms of the disease or trouble, and receive medicines by express, with full instructions. All letters must be directed: J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D., 226 Sutter street, San Francisco, Cal.

Cure warranted in all cases, or no pay required. Consultations, personally or by letter, gratis. Send for book. Comfortable apartments for patients at my Infirmary (when desired), with experienced nurses.

Consultation Parlors, 226 Sutter street, adjoining the Young Men's Christian Association Building.

Office hours—From 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

My Diploma hangs in my office.

Purchase my Essay on Physiology and Marriage. For sale by all newsdealers.

J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D.
7-3plm&swlmWS

MATHEY CAYLUS'

Used for over 25 years with great success by the physicians of Paris, New York and London, and superior to all others for the prompt cure of all cases, recent or of long standing. Put up only in Glass Bottles containing 64 Capsules, each. Price 75 cents, making them the cheapest Capsules in the market.

Prepared by CLIN & CIE, Paris. CAPSULES Sold Everywhere.

CARBON BISULPHIDE FOR KILLING SQUIRrels, Gophers, Ants, Moth, Weevil, Scale, Phylloxera, and all Rodents and Insects. Sulphur for sale. Manufactured at Sacramento Chemical Works Office, No. 409 I street, Sacramento.
a6-1m GEO. D. GARDNER, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DESIRABLE FRUIT

—AND—

VINEYARD RANCHES

FOR SALE

—BY—

Sweetser & Alsip,

REAL ESTATE

—AND—

INSURANCE AGENTS,

1015 Fourth st., Sacramento.

FIRST:

One of 160 Acres, which is divided as follows: Twenty-five acres in Vineyard, of all varieties; 12 acres in Strawberries; 10 acres in Bearing Fruit, of all varieties; 2 acres in Blackberries; 5 acres in Young Orchard. Balance of ranch used for pasture and grain. The soil is of a sandy loam. Has for irrigating purposes a 10 horse-power engine and boiler; large reservoir. A creek runs through the place, making it well adapted to Fruits of all varieties. This place is offered at a great bargain—Good Buildings of all kinds—for the very moderate price of $11,000.

SECOND:

162 acres, of which 6 acres are in Blackberries; 8 acres in Strawberries of the best varieties; 10 acres in Vineyard; 6 acres in Orchard Fruits of many kinds. Fenced into five fields. Reservoir of 300,000 gallons, stocked with Fish. Ten Windmills and Pump, horse power. One hundred acres in Grain. School house and Railroad Station within one mile. Good Dwelling, Barn, Outbuildings, etc. Price, $9,000.

THIRD:

230 acres, which has between 40 and 50 acres in Vineyard; 3 acres in Strawberries; balance in Grain and Pasture Land. Fenced into seven fields with good Fencing. Has a good Distillery, with Brick Winery, Blacksmith Shop and Tools. Dwelling of five rooms. Large Barn. Everything requisite for a first class Vineyard Ranch. Price, $15,000.

The above comprise the three best Vineyard and Fruit Ranches that have ever been offered for sale in this county, and are extremely cheap.

SWEETSER & ALSIP, Sacramento.

PAINTS AND OILS!

"PACIFIC" RUBBER PAINT,

MIXED FOR READY USE.

"PIONEER"

WHITE LEAD

Its superior quality and fineness is indorsed by all the leading consumers on the Pacific coast.

PURE LINSEED OIL!

ITS QUALITY GUARANTEED BY

Whittier, Fuller & Co.,

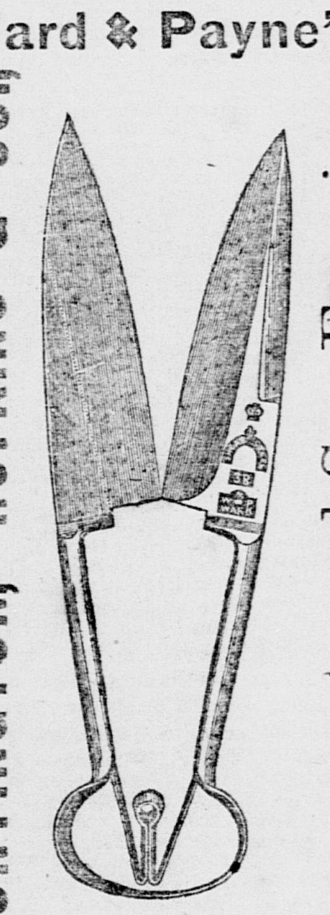
1020 and 1022 Second street.

—ALSO, DEALERS IN—

WINDOW AND DOOR SCREENS,

DOORS, WINDOWS, BLINDS, SASH WEIGHTS, CORD, ETC. a1-3ptf

Ward & Payne's



HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO., Sacramento and San Francisco.

PACIFIC COAST AGENTS.

THE CONTRAST!

While other Baking Powders are largely ADULTERATED with ALUM and other hurtful drugs,

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

TRADE MARK

has been kept UNCHANGED in all of its original purity and wholesomeness. The best evidence of ITS SAFETY, HEALTHFULNESS, PURITY, and EFFECTIVENESS, is THE FACT of its being used to-day, from North to South, from East to West, in the homes of the rich and poor, where it has been used for the last 15 years.

A PURE FRUIT ACID BAKING POWDER.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

Made by

STEELE & PRICE,

Manufacturers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Special Flavoring Extracts, etc., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adams, McNeill & Co.,

SACRAMENTO. f2-3ptf

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HOTEL LANGHAM,

CORNER FOURTH AND L STREETS, SACRAMENTO.—Strictly first-class, on the European plan. Free coach to Railroad Depot. Fine sample rooms.
al-4plm TERRY & CO., Managers.

UNION HOTEL.

SECOND AND K STREETS, SACRAMENTO, Cal. Rooms, 50 cents and $1 per day. Special rates by the month. Billiards, choice liquors and cigars. Hot lunch daily from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M.
W. O. ("JOE") BOWERS, Proprietor.
al-4plm

STATE HOUSE,

Corner Tenth and K Streets, Sacramento.

H. ELDRED, PROPRIETOR—Board and lodging at the most reasonable rates. Bar and billiard rooms attached. Street cars pass the door every five minutes.
Free omnibus to and from the House. m16-4plm

MISSISSIPPI KITCHEN.

OYSTER AND CHOP HOUSE,

Third Street, Between J and K.

NEXT DOOR TO RECORD-UNION office. Open day and night.
A. J. SENATZ, Proprietor.
fe19-4plm

HELVETIA HOUSE,

FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN J AND K, SACRAMENTO—Good board and lodging.
X. HOLDENER and J. GEMSCH, Proprietors.

Farmers and Dairymen can always find good milkers and butter-makers at this House. fe16-4plyr

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL,

CORNER SEVENTH AND K STREETS SACRAMENTO.—First-class in every respect. The Largest, Finest and Best-Ventilated Hotel in the city. RATES—$3, $2 50 and $2 per day, according to room. Free Bus to and from the Hotel.
J. McNASSER (late of Denver), Proprietor.
fe4-4plm

MARKETS.

LOWEST PRICES

—FOR—

CHOICEST MEATS,

AT NEW YORK MARKET.

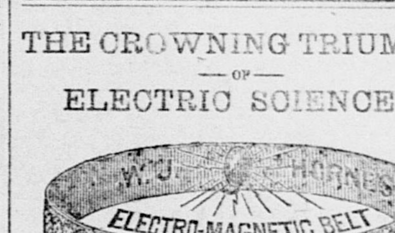
CORNER OF TENTH AND K STREETS.

CASH paid for live stock, and all country orders promptly responded to. M. F. ODELL (successor to M. M. Odell & Son). m13-4plm

THE CROWNING TRIUMPH

—OF—

ELECTRIC SCIENCE.



HORNE'S PATENT ELECTRIC BELT leads the world in grand improvements, scientific construction, constant electrical action. Most popular, powerful, cheapest, durable and effective in curing diseases. Thousands of well known citizens, merchants, mechanics, ministers, laborers, bankers, physicians, editors and Senators cured of diseases which defied all medical skill. This BELT received the highest Award and Medals at the California State Fair, 1880 and 1881. The only medals ever awarded by the State to Electric Belts. Send for HORNE'S ELECTRIC HERALD. Testimonials of highest character and valuable information free. W. J. HORNE, Proprietor and Manufacturer, 702 Market street, San Francisco, Cal. Agents wanted. m16 3p3m&sw3m

HALL'S PULMONARY BALSAM

PRICE 50 CTS

An Immediate and Permanent CURE for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, INFLUENZA, CATARRH. LOSS OF VOICE, Incipient Consumption, and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Ask for the California Pulmonary Balsam, and take no other.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

J. R. GATES & CO.,

Proprietors, 417 Sansome street, San Francisco.
m27-4p3m&sw3m

Buy the Genuine

DR. RICORD'S

RESTORATIVE PILLS

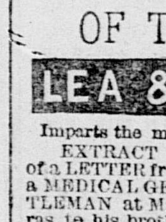
A SPECIFIC FOR EXHAUSTED VITALITY, PHYSICAL DEBILITY, IMPOTENCE, WASTED FORCES ETC.

Approved by the Academy of Medicine of Paris, and by the medical celebrities of the world. Agents for California and the Pacific States, J. C. STEELE & CO., 635 MARKET STREET (PALACE HOTEL), SAN FRANCISCO. Sent by mail or express to any part of the country. Box of 50, $1 50; of 100, $2 75; of 200, $5; of 400, $8. Preparatory Pills, $2. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
m31-4p

EDW. CADWALADER.

OFFICE, CORNER THIRD AND J STREETS; residence, corner Tenth and N streets. Sacramento, Cal.
Notary Public.
United States Commissioner.
Commissioner of Deeds for the States and Territories, and Conveyancer. Particular attention paid to taking depositions.
Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, Leases, Contracts, etc. drawn and acknowledged. fe19-tf

G. GRIFFITHS,



PENRYN

GRANITE WORKS

PENRYN CAL.

THE BEST VARIETY AND Largest Quarries on the Pacific Coast. Polished Granite Monuments, Tombstones and Tablets made to order. stones, etc. Granite Building Stone Cut, Dressed and Polished to order. o11-1yfm

UNION

INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO

Fire and Marine.

CAPITAL, fully paid............................$750,000

Losses promptly adjusted and paid in gold coin.
CADWALADER & PARSONS,
General Agents Sacramento Division, No. 61 J street
m13-4ptf

THE GREAT SAUCE

OF THE WORLD.

LEA & PERRINS'

Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851. "Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD MEATS, GAME, &c.

Lea & Perrins

Signature is on every bottle of GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Sold and used throughout the world.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,

AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This POWDER never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, New York. m7-1y

BANKING HOUSES.

N. D. RIDEOUT, President. ALBERT GALLATIN, Vice President.
A. ABBOTT, Cashier.

CALIFORNIA STATE BANK

SOUTHWEST COR. FOURTH AND J STS.

SACRAMENTO.

WILL OPEN APRIL 10, 1882.

WILL DRAW EXCHANGE ON ALL THE principal Atlantic and European cities.

Will buy and sell National, County and Municipal Bonds, and transact a general Banking business. s6-1plm

NATIONAL GOLD BANK

OF D. O. MILLS & CO., SACRAMENTO

UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY

EXCHANGE ON

New York, London, Dublin, Berlin, Paris

And all the principal cities of Europe.

Under our extensive arrangements we can make payments in any town or village in Germany, Austria, Hungary, France, Switzerland, Italy, Polish Russia, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, sending the money into the very house of the party who is to receive it. m11-tf

JAMES LAWRENCE ENGLISH

BANKER,

NO. 1010 FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN J and K, Sacramento.

Commercial and Savings Deposits received, and a general banking business done.

Exchange on San Francisco and the East.

Interest was paid on Savings Deposits in this Bank, for the Semi-Annual Term ending DECEMBER 31st, at the rate of 6½ per cent. per annum. m1-4plm

City Board of Examination

WILL HOLD AN EXAMINATION FOR APplicants for teachers' certificates at the High School Building, northeast corner Ninth and M streets, commencing at 8:30 A. M., April 12th.

[B. C.] a6-td

Hospital Supplies.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE THIRTY-SECOND section of an Act entitled "An Act providing for the government of the county of Sacramento," approved April 25, 1863, sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of said county up to 11 o'clock A. M.,

APRIL 19, 1882,

For furnishing supplies to the COUNTY HOSPITAL of the county of Sacramento, State of California, for the term of three months, commencing APRIL 19, 1882, and ending JULY 19, 1882.

List of articles to be supplied can be seen on application at the office of the County Clerk.

All bids to be left with the County Clerk.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by sureties.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

At the same time and place, bids will be received for WOOD as follows: Fifty Cords of Second Growth or Mountain White Oak, to be delivered at the County Hospital, and Twenty-five Cords of the same quality to be delivered at the County Jail.

m28-td THOS. H. BERKEY, Clerk.

CARRIAGES

Nevada's Grand Gold Medals for 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879 and 1881.

EIGHT GOLD AND EIGHT SILVER MEDALS, 118 First Class Premiums for the best work from the Mechanics' Fair, San Francisco, and the different State Fairs held in this State and Nevada.

One of my Buggies is worth Six Cheap Eastern Buggies.

HARRY BERNARD,

MANUFACTURER, COR. SIXTH AND L STREETS

SACRAMENTO.

I have on hand and for sale at the lowest possible prices, the new style of PONY PHAETONS, the handsomest in the State. Family Carriages, latest patterns. Neatest Open Buggies in the State. Light Top Buggies. Heavy Top Buggies for mountain use. Farmers' Carriages. Trotting Wagons and Sulkies, all of my own make. Carriage Painting and Trimming done at the lowest price. None but the most experienced workmen employed. Repairing neatly done, and all work is warranted. Call at the Factory and see for yourself. a1-4ptf

PIKE & YOUNG,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURers, corner of Fourth and L streets, Sacramento, have on hand the largest assortment of Carriages, Wagons and Buggies to be found in Sacramento, which they will sell at very low rates. m18-4p

BENSON & LESHER,

CARRIAGE-PAINTING AND Trimming; also, all kinds of signs. The cheapest and best place in the city for first class work. Give us a call and be convinced. Second street, between K and L. m20-4ptf

NEW STYLES

OF CHAMBER SETS AND FURNITURE, in Walnut and Ash, at

LOWEST PRICES.

W. D. COMSTOCK,

fe20-4ptf Fifth and K streets.

THE PIONEER BOX FACTORY

Still Ahead of All Competitors.

COOKE & SON

CORNER OF

Front and M streets..........Sacramento.

a2-4ptf

MEN OF THE HOUR.

"Some are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them."—[SHAKESPEARE.

AARON A. SARGENT,

THE NEW MINISTER TO GERMANY.

EX-SENATOR AARON A. SARGENT, of California, has departed for his new post of honor, Minister to Germany. Mr. Sargent is a native of Massachusetts, born at Newburyport, September 28, 1827. He began his working life in the printing office, and in due time graduated to the editor's desk. When, in 1849, California's golden gates were thrown open to the enterprising of all the world, young Sargent migrated thither. He quietly settled down to the reading of law; in 1854 he was admitted to the bar, and in 1855 and 1856 was elected District Attorney of Nevada county in his adopted State. He served as Representative at Washington from July 4, 1861, to March 3, 1863; and was twice afterwards elected to the same distinction, serving in the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses. His third term as Representative expired March 3, 1873. The day following he took his seat as United States Senator from California. Mr. Sargent is an earnest Republican, a man of unquestioned capacity and admirable character. His life is a striking instance of exemplary progress. No extended sketch is needed here of this distinguished American, for to all well-informed residents of the Pacific coast his name, his marked ability, his untiring industry, his integrity, and his patriotic devotion are familiar.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET REVIEW.

REPORTED FOR THE SACRAMENTO RECORD-UNION.]

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5, 1882.

BAGS AND BAGGING—The statistical position, as far as Wheat Bags are concerned, looks very strong. What the future may develop with respect to supplies is more or less a matter of conjecture, but here are no two opinions about the lessened quantity in sight as compared with the same time last year. Standard Wheat Bags are strong at 9½c. Wool Bags, 43@45c for 3½ lbs and 47½@50c for 4 lbs; Potato Gunnies, 15½@17c apiece; Burlaps, 7½c, 7¾c and 12c ℔ yard for 40, 45 and 60-inch respectively.

BRICK—English Bath, 70@75c ℔ dozen; English Fire, $32 50 from first hands; California building descriptions, $6 10@11 ℔ thousand.

BROOMS—The price-list of local manufacturers is as follows: Common, $1 75, $2 and $2 25 for the three numbers; Extra Patent, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75 and $3 for the four styles; Eureka, $2 75, $3, $3 25 and $3 50 for the four styles; Mill and Stable, $3, $3 50 and $4 for the three styles; Ship, $2; Whisp and Toy Brooms, $1 5 @1 75 ℔ dozen.

CANDLES—The product of the local Candle factories is quoted as follows: San Francisco Crystal Wax, 14-oz, 15c; Stearic Acid, 14-oz, 14c; Star, 14-oz, 13½c; Eagle, 12-oz, 11½c; Hoffman's, 12-oz, 11c; Mission Chemical Wax, 14-oz, 16½@18c; Solar Sperm, 14-oz, 14@14½c; Adamantine, 11½-oz, 11@11½c; Globe, 10½-oz, 9½@10c; Bay Improved Wax, full weight, 16@16½c; Stearic Acid, full weight, 14@14½c; Solar, light weight, 11¼@11½c. Eastern brands vary from 8c to 18c; Sperm, 25@28c; Paraffine, 28c ℔ ℔.

CASE GOODS—Following is the price list of leading local canneries: White and Black Cherries, Gooseberries, Peaches, Nectarines, Strawberries, Raspberries and Currants, each $3 ℔ dozen 2½ lb tins; Table Apricots, Bartlett Pears, Quinces, assorted Apples and Blackberries, each $2 50; German Prunes, Plums and Grapes, each $2 25; Apples, Pie Peaches, Pie Strawberries and Pie Currants, each $1; other Pie Fruits, $1 75 ℔ dozen 2½-lb tins. In 8-lb tins, Table Peaches and Cherries are quoted at $9; Table Apricots and Pears, $8 50; Table assorted Plums, $8; Pie Currants, $6 50; Pie Strawberries, $6; Pie Apricots, Peaches, Cherries and Blackberries, $5 50; Pie Grapes and Plums, $5, and Pie Apples, $4 50 ℔ dozen 8-lb tins; Jams and Jellies, $2 75 ℔ 2-lb tins; Succotash, $2; String Beans, $1 60; Peas and Corn, $1 75; Asparagus, 2½-lb tins, $2 25; Pork and Beans, $2, and Tomatoes, $1 25.

CEMENT, PLASTER AND LIME—Rosendale, $1 75@2; Portland (foreign), $3 75@4; Calcined Plaster and Golden Gate Plaster, $2 50@3; Santa Cruz Lime, $1 25 @1 50 ℔ bbl.

CHICORY—California, 4½@5c; German, 6¼@7c ℔ ℔.

COFFEE—There have been two large invoices of new crop Central American received here within the past two weeks. On the 21st of March the Colima arrived with 7,490 bags, and on the 31st of March the City of Rio de Janeiro arrived with 15,500 bags. Every steamer for some time to come is expected to bring some consignments. The City of Peking, due on the 14th, will probably bring the largest cargo of the season, as she is the largest ship in the line. Cargoes are also expected by sail in the next three months. The consignments received on the 21st of March have about all passed into second hands or have been shipped overland. The consignments which arrived on the 31st of March have not yet been placed. They have to be assorted as to marks and grades. In the mean time the quotations are nominally unchanged, say 11½@13½c. Buyers expect to get some concessions on these rates.

DRUGS—Alum, 3½@4c; refined Borax, 10@12c; Blue Vitriol, 8@8½c; Brimstone, 4c for roll and 3½c for California refined; Cream Tartar, 40@45c; Nitric Acid, 12½@16c; Tartaric Acid, 55@60c; Sulphuric Acid, 2½@4c.

DRY GOODS—Brown Shirting is jobbing at 6@7½c; Sheeting, 7@9c; Brown Drilling, 8½@9½c; Prints, 6½@7c ℔ yard.

MALT LIQUORS—English Ale and Porter are quoted at $2 75@3 75 for quarts, and 25c advance for 2 dozen pints.

MATCHES—Block descriptions, $1 82½; Empire Telegraph, $2 05; Eastern Parlor, $2 75 ℔ gross.

METALS—There has been quite a change in Sydney Pig Tin in the last few days. One day last week we were informed invoice lots could not be quoted at over 24½c. Yesterday evening we were told that sales were made on the 1st at 28½c, and that 28c was offered to arrive. Coke Tin is quoted at $6 50@6 75; Roofing $[illegible] 25; Charcoal Tin, $[illegible] 50@7 75 ℔ box; Yellow Metal, 2[illegible]@[illegible]c; English Cast Steel, 14@15c; Sheet Zinc, 9@10c; Pig Lead, 4½@[illegible]c; Bar Lead, 6c; Lead Pipe, 8c; Sheet Lead, 9c; Bar Copper, 18c ℔ ℔; Pig Iron—Oregon is quoted at $31@32 and Clipper Gap, Nos. 1 to 4, $30@33.

NAILS—The price for 100 keg lots has been reduced to $4.

OILS—California Castor, $1 10 for No. 1 and $1 05 for No. 2; California Linseed, 55c for raw and 60c for boiled; China Nut, 58@59c; refined Cocoanut, 45@50c; Continental Petroleum, 150 degrees, in faucet cans, 32½c; do, 110 degrees, in faucet cans, 2[illegible]c; do, do, in plain cans, 18c; do, in bulk, 16c; Downer's Kerosene, 160 degrees, in faucet cans, 32½c; Whale, 37@45c; Sperm, $1 05@1 15 for crude; pure winter strained Lard, $1 10 in bbls and $1 20 in tins; Possel Olive, $5@5 25; Plagniol Olive, $5 50@6 50; Duret do, $6 50@6 75; extra fine kinds, $8@9 ℔ dozen quarts.

PAINTS—California-made White Lead is selling at 8¼c in 1-ton lots, and 8½c for smaller quantities. Omaha White Lead is quoted at 7¾@8c.

PAPER—California Straw Wrapping, 80c, 90c, $1 and $1 10 ℔ ream for the four styles.

POWDER—California Blasting, $3 25 ℔ keg; Giant, 50c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1; Vulcan Blasting, 75c for No. 1, 50c for No. 2 and 35c ℔ ℔ for No. 3, with the usual discount as to quantity.

QUICKSILVER—Has been advanced to 37c, strong, and some are asking 37½c ℔ ℔. London price steady at £6 ℔ flask.

RICE—Since the large sales of Hawaiian here and to arrive, heretofore mentioned, the market has ruled quiet but strong at 5¼c. China descriptions vary from 4¼ to 6c.

SOAP—Castile is firm at 9@10c; White Castile, 11@11½c; local makes of Pale and Chemical Olive, 4½@6c; fancy kinds, 7@8c ℔ ℔; Washing Powders, $12@15 per gross.

SPICES—We quote Cassia at 18@20c; Cloves, 35c to 38c; Nutmegs, 75@80c; Pepper, 15@16c; Pimento, 16@17c ℔ ℔.

SPIRITS—California pure, $1 25 for No. 2, and $1 28 for No. 1.

STARCH—Various brands of Eastern are quoted at 6@10c ℔ ℔.

SUGAR—Local refiners quote as follows for lots in bbls:

	American Refinery.	California Refinery.
Extra Fine Cube	12½c	
(A) Patent Cube	..	12½c
(A) Crushed	12¾	12½
(A) Loaves	12¾	..
Fine Crushed	12½	12½
Powdered	12½	..
Extra Powdered	..	12½
Extra Fine Powdered	13	..
Dry Granulated	11¾	11¾
Extra Granulated	..	11¾
Confectioners' (A)	11¼	..
Extra C	..	10¾
Extra Golden C	10¾	..
Golden C	10½	10½
El Dorado C	10½	..
Mariposa C	9¾	..
D	..	9

Half bbls are ½c more and small boxes ¾c more.

SYRUP—Prices remain the same as for March 23d, as follows: Bbls, 72½c; hf bbls, 75c; 5-gallon kegs, 80c; 1-gallon tins, 90c ℔ gallon.

TEA—We quote good medium grades of Japan at 35@37½c ℔ ℔.

TOBACCO—Plug, 57½@70c; Coil, 52½@75c; Roll, 67½@75c; Light Pressed, 62½@67½c ℔ ℔, according to brand.

WHISKY—We quote high proof, $1 30@1 50; low proof, $1 75@2 50; various brands of Bourbon, $2 25@5 50 ℔ gall, according to age.

FREIGHTS—The following vessels were chartered prior to arrival to load Wheat for Europe: Allahabad, 1,191 tons, private; N. B. Lewis, 1,525 tons, 60s; Schiller, 1,227 tons, 65s; Wm. Law, 1,599 tons, 62s 6d. The Calbarien, 400 tons; Jane A. Falkinberg, 299 tons; Kalakaua, 402 tons; W. G. Irwin, 248 tons, and W. H. Meyer, 246 tons, return to the Hawaiian Islands, and the Mautautu, 250 tons, returns to Apia.

Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Diabetes.

No danger from these diseases, if you use Hop Bitters; besides, being the best family medicine ever made. Trust no other.

KIDNEY-WORT is a dry compound of wonderful efficacy in all diseases of the kidneys and bowels.

MECHANICS' STORE.

For Advertisement of WEINSTOCK & LUBIN, see Eighth Page. It will be changed daily

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FINEST DRINK In the World. **NAPA SODA.** TRY A NAPA SODA LEMONADE. m16-1p3m

Palmer & Sepulveda

(Successors to J. S. TROWBRIDGE),

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES,

Northeast Corner Second and K streets, Sacramento.

PRESCRIPTIONS COMPOUNDED AT ALL HOURS, BOTH DAY AND NIGHT, AT THE LOWEST RATES. fe28-1ply

REAL ESTATE SALESROOM

—AND—

INSURANCE OFFICE

—OF—

W. P. COLEMAN

No. 325 J street, Sacramento, Cal.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ALL KINDS OF PROPERTY.—HOUSES SOLD ON INSTALLMENT PLAN. Money Loaned on Real Estate. m17-1ply

LATEST STYLES —OF— Fine French Colored SHIRTS. **SHIRTS!** MADE TO ORDER —BY— F. Mason,

m23-1plm SEND FOR SAMPLES TO SACRAMENTO SHIRT FACTORY, 528 J STREET.

THE BUCKEYE Mower and Reaper

TIGER SELF-DUMPING SULKY Rakes!

Gale Sulky Rakes.

THE CHAMPION Mower and Reaper

—THE— NEW HOLLINGSWORTH Sulky Rakes!

WOOD Revolving Rakes!

BAKER & HAMILTON,

AGENTS FOR ALL THE LATE IMPROVED FARMING IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES:

MOWERS AND REAPERS, RAKES;

J. I. CASE & CO.'S GENUINE CALIFORNIA HEADERS;

THE GENUINE BUFFALO PITTS THRESHERS;

BAIN HEADER AND FARM WAGONS;

Ames' Straw-Burning Engines!

RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTING,

FORKS, RAKES;

FENCE AND BALING WIRE,

BARBED WIRES,

SHELF HARDWARE,

CUTLERY

WIRE CLOTH,

BOLTS, SCREWS, AXES-

SHOVELS, ETC.

J. I. CASE & CO.'S CALIFORNIA HEADER!

We are Agents for most of the LATEST IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL MACHINES IN MARKET. All of our goods are bought from the manufacturers. We buy nothing but first-class goods—the best that can be found in the United States. Will have a NEW CATALOGUE ON APRIL 1st.

—ADDRESS:—

SACRAMENTO AND SAN FRANCISCO.

—THE—

New Hub RANGE!

—IS THE—

"BOSS" COOKING STOVE

Has the BEST DRAFT; is the BEST BAKER;

MOST ECONOMICAL RANGE in the Market.

Ames, Earle & Co.

Manufacturers' Agents, Sacramento.

NOTICE!

AMES, EARLE & CO., "THE PLUMBERS," have placed a TELEPHONE in their office, thus enabling Friends and Customers to order PLUMBING and GAS-FITTING by TELEPHONE. j2-4ptf

TAXES! TAXES!

1882.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Assessment Roll of the Taxable Property of the city of Sacramento (real estate and personal) for the fiscal year 1882 has this day been received; that the city taxes for said fiscal year are now due and payable at the office of the undersigned, Room 1, Water Works Building. Said taxes will be delinquent on the

Second Monday in May, 1882,

And that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof. Please furnish the office with memorandum of your property, which can be done through the Postoffice, if more convenient, and your bills will be made out and ready for you when you call; or, if you so request, sent to your address. This being done, examine bills, and if correct, inclose check drawn to order, and when collected receipted bills will be sent to you.

GEO. A. PUTNAM, City Tax Collector.

Sacramento, April 3, 1882. a4-5t

Sacramento Planing Mill,

SASH AND BLIND FACTORY, CORNER OF Front and Q streets, Sacramento.

Doors, Windows, Blinds.

Finish of all kinds, Window Frames, Moldings of every description, and Turning.

HARTWELL, HOTCHKISS & STALKER.

m22-4plm

ROLLER SKATES AND OTHER NEW INVENtions. WIESTER & CO., No. 17 New Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal. f-4ptj27

SHERIFF'S SALE.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUtion issued out of the Superior Court of the State of California, held in and for the county of Sacramento, on the 15th day of March, 1882, upon a judgment rendered therein on the 14th day of March, 1882, in favor of M. J. King and against Catharine Hoeckel and Henry Hoeckel, for the sum of $1,299 17, with interest on said sum from date of judgment at seven per cent. per annum, together with $32 costs taxed, and $1 25 accruing costs, besides costs to accrue, I have seized and levied upon all the right, title and interest of the said defendants, CATHARINE HOECKEL and HENRY HOECKEL, of, in and to the following described real estate, being the same property attached in said action on the 20th day of April, 1881, to wit: The east half of lot 7, in the block between N and O, Sixth and Seventh streets; the north half of east half of lot 4, in the block between J and K, Seventh and Eighth streets; the east half of lot 8, and west 10 feet of lot 7, in the block between L and M, Eighth and Ninth streets; also, lots 1 to 4, in the block between D and E, Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, and lots 1 to 8, in the block between D and E, Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, all in the city of Sacramento, county and State aforesaid. Notice is hereby given that I will on MONDAY, the 10th day of APRIL, 1882, in front of the Court-house in the city of Sacramento, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash, all the right, title and interest that the said defendants had on the 20th day of April, 1881, or now have, of, in and to said foregoing described real estate, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy said demand and costs.

March 17, 1882. A. HEILBRON, Sheriff.

G. L. JOHNSON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

m18-1aw4wS

The Hussar Band

OF SACRAMENTO.

HAVING ORGANIZED A BRASS AND REED Band under the above name, composed of eighteen of the principal musicians of this city, we are prepared to furnish first-class music for all occasions at reasonable rates. All communications will receive prompt attention. FRED. MELVILLE, Leader and Business Manager, 301½ J street.

L. D. JONES,

m24-4plm Business Manager, 812 K street.

RAILROADS, STEAMERS, ETC.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

OVERLAND TICKET OFFICE: OAKLAND FERRY, FOOT OF MARKET STREET.

Commencing Saturday, June 4, 1881,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

TRAIN AND BOATS WILL LEAVE SACRAMENTO AS FOLLOWS:

5:50	A. M.—(Sundays excepted)—Accommodation Train to Marysville, Red Bluff and Redding.
9:00	A. M.—(Daily)—C. P. Emigrant Train to Ogden.
7:20	A. M.—(Daily)—C. P. Pacific Express, via Benicia, for San Francisco.
10:00	A. M.—(or as soon thereafter as practicable—Sundays excepted)—Steamer for San Francisco, touching at all way ports on the Sacramento river.
11:30	A. M.—(Sundays excepted)—Passenger Train for Woodland, Williams and Willows.
11:50	A. M.—(Daily) San Francisco Passenger. Connects at Galt with Passenger Train for Ione and at Lathrop with the S. P. Atlantic Express for Madera, Newhall (San Buenaventura and Santa Barbara), Los Angeles, Yuma, Maricopa (Prescott), Tucson Benson (Tombstone), Deming, N. M. (for A. T. & S. F. R. R.), and Rogers (El Paso), 1,286 miles from San Francisco. Connecting also at Niles for San Jose.
2:30	P. M.—(Daily)—Oregon Express for Marysville, Chico, Red Bluff and Redding (Portland, Oregon).
2:40	P. M.—(Daily)—Passenger Train for Colfax and way Stations.
3:50	P. M.—(Daily)—San Francisco Passenger Train, via Benicia.
4:15	P. M.—(Daily)—Local Train to Lathrop, connecting with S. P. Emigrant Train for Deming.
6:15	P. M.—(Sundays excepted)—Passenger Train for Woodland and Knight's Landing.
7:55	P. M.—(Daily)—C. P. Atlantic Express for Colfax, Reno (Carson and Virginia), Battle Mountain (Austin), Palisade (Eureka), Ogden, Omaha and East.

A. N. TOWNE..........General Superintendent

T. H. GOODMAN.....Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agent

ja9-4ptf

Sacramento & Placerville Railroad.

On and After Wednesday, March 2, 1881,

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Trains will run between Sacramento and Folsom, as follows:

Leave Sacramento for Folsom..........8:30 A. M.

Leave Sacramento for Folsom..........4:00 P. M.

Leave Folsom for Sacramento..........6:15 A. M.

Leave Folsom for Sacramento..........1:30 P. M.

mr2-tf J. B. WRIGHT, Superintendent.

For Portland and Astoria (Oregon).

CHANGE OF TIME.

THE OREGON RAILWAY AND Navigation Company and Pacific Coast Steamship Company will dispatch every four days from Spear-street wharf, for the above ports, one of their New A1 Iron Steamships, viz:

Columbia, Oregon, and State of California.

SAILING DAYS:

April..........4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28

May..........2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30

At 10 o'clock A. M.,

Connecting at Portland, Or., with Steamers and Railroads and their connecting Stage-lines for all points in Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories, British Columbia and Alaska.

Ticket Office: No. 214 Montgomery street.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Agents,

my3-tf No. 10 Market street, San Francisco.

TICKETS TO AND FROM EUROPE

JOHN TALBOT, TICKET AGENT of the C. P. R. R., at Sacramento, Cal., is also Agent for the following Atlantic Steamer Lines: "INMAN," WHITE STAR, CUNARD, AMERICAN, RED STAR, ANCHOR (NORTH GERMAN LLOYD BREMEN LINE) and HAMBURG PACKET LINE.

Parties Going to the Old Countries

Can procure tickets of Mr. TALBOT from here to Trans-Atlantic point at the VERY LOWEST RATE for which they can be anywhere obtained. Also, persons desiring to send for friends can procure tickets from him, good from any European Port to America, and thence by Railroad to this coast, at the same price for which they can be bought in Europe.

Those wishing to procure such tickets, but who reside a distance from this city, can obtain all desired information by addressing

JOHN TALBOT,

TICKET AGENT, SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Persons can send money by Postoffice Order, Draft, or by WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS, from any point where they have an office. m4-tf

APPLICATION

—FOR THE—

CONSTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A PETItion was filed with the Board of Supervisors of Sacramento county, on the 24th day of March, 1882, for the construction of a bridge across Arcade creek, on the Auburn road, in Road District No. 2. And under and by virtue of the provisions of Section 50 of the road law, statutes of 1877-8, the Road Overseer and all persons interested are hereby notified to attend at the office of the Board of Supervisors, at the Court-house in the city of Sacramento, on MONDAY, APRIL 17th, 1882, at 10 o'clock A. M., to hear said application.

m28-td THOS. H. BERKEY, Clerk.

McCREARY'S PATENT

ROLLER FLOUR!

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

C. McCREARY & CO., SACRAMENTO MILLS, now manufacture a grade of ROLLER FLOUR fully equal to the WASHBURNE, or any other Minnesota High-grade Patent Flour. Also, the whitest, strongest and best Bakers' and Family Flour in the market. m8-4plm

L. C. MONTFORT. R. C. IRVINE. A. A. VAN VOORHIES.

A. A. VAN VOORHIES & CO.

(Successors to R. STONE & CO.),

322 AND 324 J STREET,

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND Jobbers of all kinds of

Saddlery and Carriage Hardware,

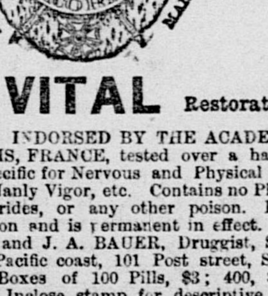
LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,

—AND—

CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS.

Keep constantly on hand a full stock of imported and domestic Harness, Saddles, Collars, etc.

Our manufactures warranted unsurpassed by any house on the coast. a2-4plm



Dr. Ricord's **VITAL** Restorative

HAS BEEN INDORSED BY THE ACADEMY OF PARIS, FRANCE, tested over a half a century as a Specific for Nervous and Physical Debility, Loss of Manly Vigor, etc. Contains no Phosphorus, Cantharides, or any other poison. Produces no reaction and is permanent in effect. Of Levasser, Paris, and J. A. BAUER, Druggist, Sole Agent for the Pacific coast, 101 Post street, SAN FRANCISCO. Boxes of 100 Pills, $3; 400, $10. Sent by mail. Inclose stamp for descriptive circulars, with testimonials and symptoms. Genuine has private proprietary stamps with monogram of S. B. S. m14tf &swlaw8mS

REREGISTRATION.

WHEREAS, BY AN ORDER OF THE BOARD of Supervisors of Sacramento county, made in conformity with Section 1094 of the Political Code, and entered of record on the 9th day of December, 1881, canceling all names then on the Great Register of said county, and requiring a reregistration of the voters therein, all persons entitled to be registered as voters in said county are hereby notified to present themselves at the office of the County Clerk, in the Court-house at the city of Sacramento, for such registration.

Sacramento, December 10, 1881.

THOMAS H. BERKEY,

d10-tf County Clerk.

BUSINESS CARDS

JOHN EITEL,

ASSAYER AND CHEMIST, No. 317 J STREET, Sacramento, Cal. All Assays and Chemical Analysis accurately carried out at short notice and moderate rates. Mining Property Sold and Gold Purchased. Instructions given in Blow-pipe Assaying. (SEND FOR CIRCULAR.) a2-4plm

C. H. KREBS & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN PAINTS, OILS, Glass, Varnishes, Brushes, Wall Paper, Wax Flower Goods and Picture Moldings, Painters' and Artists' Materials. Sole Agents for Averill's Mixed Paints, Building Paper. No. 626 J street, Sacramento, Cal. a1-4ptf

HOBBY & ELLSWORTH,

DEALERS IN CHIMNEY PIPE, SEWER PIPE, Drain Tile, Stoneware, Crockery, Glassware Majolicaware, Decorated and Plain Flower Pots, etc. No. 317 J street, Sacramento, Cal. a1-4plm

E. L. BILLINGS & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS in Fine Brandies, Wines and Liquors. Agents for Dr. Jaffe's Celebrated Cinchona Bitters; also, agents for Litton Springs Seltzer Water, Sonoma county, California. No. 111 K street, between Fourth and Fifth. m25-1plm

H. F. ROOT. ALEX. NEILSON. J. DRISCOLL.

ROOT, NEILSON & CO.,

UNION FOUNDRY—IRON AND BRASS Founders and Machinists, Front street, between N and O. Castings and Machinery of every description made to order. m24-4plm

JAMES McGUIRE,

MANUFACTURER OF ROAD SCRAPERS Iron Doors, Jail Cells, Shutters, Railings, Gratings, Housework and Blacksmithing in general. No. 520 K street, between Fifth and Sixth. Second-hand Doors for sale. m22-4ptf

S. CARLE. S. J. CROLY.

CARLE & CROLY,

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS, ARE PREpared to do all kinds of work in their line, in city or country. Principal place of business, Sacramento. Shop, No. 1114 Second street, between K and L. Postoffice Box, No. 410, Sacramento. m16-4ptf

R. H. PETTIT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Foreign and Domestic Cigars, Tobacco, Cigarettes, Pipes, etc. Always on hand a full stock of all classes of goods in my line. R. H. PETTIT. m6-4plm

J. A. CUNNINGHAM,

SACRAMENTO BOILER AND IRON WORKS, I street, between Front and Second, Sacramento. Manufacturer of Steam Boilers, Sheet Iron Work, etc. Also, all kinds of Repairing. Changing Portable Boilers from Wood to Straw Burners a Specialty. m6-4ptf

WM. GUTTENBERGER,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDER AND MAchinist, Front and N streets. Manufacturer of Guttenberger's Horse Powers, Patent Ground Roller and Clog Crusher and Barley Mills. All kinds of Hydraulic Pipes. For sale, Three Miller Patent Hay Presses. m1-4plm

1856. **F. FOSTER.** 1881.

BOOKBINDER, PAPER-RULER AND BLANK-Book Manufacturer, No. 319 J street, between Third and Fourth, Sacramento. fe20-4ptf

LOUIS SLOSS & CO.,

DEALERS, CORNER OF FRONT AND I streets. Highest price for Hides, Sheep Pelts and Tallow. Butchers supplied with Salt, Paper, latest improved Sausage Machines, Stuffers, Lard Presses, etc. Prompt cash returns made for all consignments. fe18-4ptf

H. H. McWILLIAMS. H. F. SHULTS.

McWILLIAMS & SHULTE,

HOPE IRON WORKS, FRONT STREET, BEtween I and J. Machinery and castings made to order. fe4-4plm

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

G. E. BATES. A. C. FREEMAN.

FREEMAN & BATES,

LAWYERS—OFFICE, NO. 916 FIFTH STREET, between I and J, Sacramento, Cal. m27-

CHAS. T. JONES. ED. M. MARTIN.

JONES & MARTIN,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, NO. 607 I STREET, Between Sixth and Seventh, Sacramento. m24-4plm

WILBUR F. GEORGE, Notary Public. CLINTON L. WHITE, Notary Public.

WHITE & GEORGE,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT LAW, northwest corner of Seventh and J streets, Sacramento. m15-1m

JOHN W. ARMSTRONG,

ATTORNEY-AT LAW. — OFFICE, CAPITAL Bank Building, corner Fourth and J streets. Residence, No. 917 O street. R. M. CLARKEN, same office, will attend to Mr. ARMSTRONG'S business in his absence. m11-1m

GROVE L. JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW—OFFICE, FIFTH ST between I and J. Residence, No. 207 I street between Seventh and Eighth. m19-4plm

T. B. McFARLAND,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW—OFFICE, NORTHEAST corner of J and Second streets. Residence, H street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth. fe9-4plm

H. O. BEATTY. W. H. BEATTY. ADAM BEATTY.

BEATTY, BEATTY & BEATTY,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, WILL PRACTICE IN Federal and State Courts of California and Nevada. Office: Capital Bank Building, corner Fourth and J streets. fe4-4ptf

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

G. W. DAVIS, M. D.,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN (LATE OF CHICO, Cal). Office and residence, 520 J street, between Fifth and Sixth. Office hours—9 to 11:30 A. M., 1 to 3 P. M., 7 to 8 P. M. a4-4plm

WM. ELLERY BRIGGS, M. D.,

OCULIST, AURIST AND PHYSICIAN FOR Diseases of the Throat. Office, 429½ J street, corner of Fifth, over Sacramento Bank, Sacramento, Cal. Hours—9:30 to 12 A. M.; 1 to 4 P. M. Sundays—9:30 to 11 A. M.; 1 to 4 P. M. a1-tf

DR. W. H. BALDWIN,

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, NORTHEAST corner of Second and K streets. Office Hours—10 A. M. to 12 M.; 3 P. M. to 5 P. M., and 7 P. M. m28-1m

W. A. HUGHSON, M. D.,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office, southwest corner of Seventh and J streets, in Bryte's new building, up stairs. Residence, southeast corner of Seventh and N streets, Sacramento. Office hours: 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 P. M. m25-4plm

CHARLES E. PINKHAM, M. D.,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office, Seventh and J streets (over Ackerman's). Residence, corner Twelfth and H streets Sacramento, Cal. Hours—Office, 1 to 4, and 7 to 8 P. M.; Residence, till 9 A. M. m16-tf

MISS L. J. KELLOGG, M. D.,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN—OFFICE, corner Seventh and J streets (Nathan's Building), and Residence, 919 K street. Office hours—From 12 to 3, 6 to 8 P. M. m14-4plm

DR. NIXON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, M STREET BEtween Ninth and Tenth, Nos. 918 and 920. Will visit the Railroad Hospital daily at 9:30 A. M. Office hours—8 to 9 A. M.; 1 to 3 P. M., and evenings m14-1m

DR. LAINE.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.—OFFICE AND Residence, No. 323 J street, between Third and Fourth. Hours: 8 to 10 A. M., 3 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M. Office of City Superintendent of Public Schools at same place. m6-4plm

DR. A. E. BRUNE,

GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF Berlin, Germany, and of the Medical College of the Pacific, San Francisco. Office and residence, 521 J street, between Fifth and Sixth, Sacramento. Office hours, 9 to 11 A. M., 3 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M. m13-tf

DR. WALLACE A. BRIGGS

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE AND RESIdence to Dr. G. L. Simmons' Building, J street, between Second and Third. Office hours: 8 to 9 A. M., 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M. m12-tf

DR. HATCH,

OFFICE, 84 J STREET—OFFICE HOURS: 9 A. M., and 12:30 to 2 P. M. m1-tf

DR. G. L. SIMMONS,

NO. 212 J STREET, BETWEEN SECOND AND Third, Sacramento.

Office Hours: 9 to 10 A. M., 2 to 4 P. M., 7 to 8 P. M. m1-4ptf

FRITZ & MILLER,

UNDERTAKERS.

OFFICE IN ODD FELLOWS' TEMPLE, Ninth and K streets. Complete stock of UNDERTAKERS' GOODS constantly on hand. City and country orders promptly attended to, day or night, at reasonable rates. a1-

J. FRANK CLARK,

UNDERTAKER.

No. 1017 Fourth st., bet. J and K.

Always a complete stock in store. Country orders receive prompt attention. a1-4plm

A. J. VERMILYA,

County Coroner and Undertaker,

Has removed to No. 520 J street, bet. Fifth and Sixth. Always on hand a large assortment of Metallic and Wooden Caskets, Burial Cases and Coffins. Shrouds furnished and Funeral Wreaths Preserved. Coffin orders will receive prompt attention on short notice and at the lowest rates.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, ETC.

EBNER BROS.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS,

NOS. 116 AND 118 K STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND, SACRAMENTO. m25-4plm

MECHANICS' SALOON,

NO. 816 K STREET—FINEST AND SHARPEST Beer, five cents; Wines and Liquors, ten cents; Cigars, five and ten cents.

m23-1m J. BOHIER, Proprietor.

CHAS. W. RAPP & CO.,

GROCERS, 511 J ST., BET. FIFTH AND SIXTH, Sacramento.

A New Stock of American, French and English Groceries. Also, a large assortment of the Finest Japan Teas. m22-4plm

GRUHLER'S SAMPLE ROOMS,

No. 322 J street, bet. Fifth and Sixth.

ESTABLISHED IN 1856, AND STILL maintains the same reputation in keeping the Best Wines, Liquors and Cigars, etc., in this city. The Best BOCA BEER in town. [m6-4ptf] JOHN GRUHLER.

Finest Imported Claret,

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF BEEF,

JOHNSTON BUTTER,

TEA in One-Pound Cribbage Boxes, 75 Cents. With the Full Line of GROCERIES.

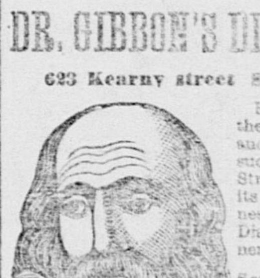
P. H. RUSSELL,

NO. 719 J STREET....[fe20-1m]....SACRAMENTO.

TO THE UNFORTUNATE!

DR. GIBBON'S DISPENSARY,

623 Kearny street San Francisco.



Established in 1854 for the treatment of Sexual and Seminal diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis in all its forms, Semina Weakness, Impotency, Skin Diseases, etc., permanently cured or no charge.

Seminal Weakness.

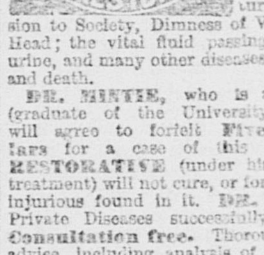
Seminal Emissions, the consequence of self-abuse. This solitary vice or depraved sexual indulgence, is practiced by the youth of both sexes to an almost unlimited extent, producing with unerring certainty the following train of morbid symptoms, unless combated by scientific medical measures, viz.: Sallow countenance, dark spots under the eyes, pain in the head, ringing in the ears, noise like the rustling of leaves and rattling of chariots, uneasiness about the loins, weakness of the limbs, confused vision, blunted intellect, loss of confidence, diffidence in approaching strangers, a dislike to form new acquaintances, disposition to shun society, loss of memory, hectic flushed, pimples and various eruptions about the face, furred tongue, fetid breath, coughs, consumption, night sweats, monomania and frequent insanity.

CURED AT HOME.

Persons at a distance may be cured at home by addressing a letter to DR. GIBBON, stating case, symptoms, length of time the disease has continued, and have medicines promptly forwarded, free from damage and curiosity, to any part of the country, with full and plain directions. By inclosing ten dollars in registered letter, through the Postoffice, or through Wells, Fargo & Co., a package of medicine will be forwarded to any part of the Union. Please say you saw this advertisement in the RECORD-UNION. Address, DR. J. F. GIBBON,

ja24-4ptf&sw Box 1,957, San Francisco.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY



Is a never-failing Cure for Nervous Debility, Exhausted Vitality, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Lost Manhood, Impotency, Paralysis, and all the terrible effects of self-abuse, youthful follies and excesses in mature years—such as Loss of Memory, Lassitude, Nocturnal Emission, Aversion to Society, Dimness of Vision, Noises in the Head; the vital fluid passing unobserved in the urine, and many other diseases that lead to insanity and death.

DR. MINTIE, who is a regular physician (graduate of the University of Pennsylvania), will agree to forfeit Five Hundred Dollars for a case of this kind the VITAL RESTORATIVE (under his special advice and treatment) will not cure, or for anything impure or injurious found in it. DR. MINTIE treats all Private Diseases successfully without mercury. Consultation free. Thorough examination and advice, including analysis of urine, $5. Price of Vital Restorative, $3 a bottle, or four times the quantity, $10; sent to any address upon receipt of price, or C. O. D., secured from observation, and in private name if desired, by A. E. MINTIE, M. D., No. 11 Kearny Street, San Francisco, Cal.

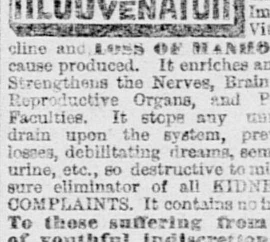
SAMPLE BOTTLE FREE!

Will be sent to any one applying by letter, stating symptoms, sex and age. Strict secrecy in regard to all business transactions.

DR. MINTIE'S KIDNEY REMEDY, NEPHRETICUM, cures all kinds of Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Leucorrhœa. For sale by all Druggists; $1 a bottle; six bottles for $5.

DR. MINTIE'S DANDELION PILLS are the best and cheapest DYSPEPSIA and BILIOUS cure in the market. For sale by all Druggists.

H. C. KIRK & CO., Sacramento, Wholesale Agents.



This Great Strengthening Remedy and Nerve TONIC is the legitimate result of over 20 years' of practical experience, and CURES WITH UNFAILING CERTAINTY Nervous and Physical Debility, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Emissions, Impotency, Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline and LOSS OF MANHOOD, from whatever cause produced. It enriches and purifies the Blood. Strengthens the Nerves, Brain, Muscles, Digestion, Reproductive Organs, and Physical and Mental Faculties. It stops any unnatural debilitating drain upon the system, preventing involuntary losses, debilitating dreams, seminal losses with the urine, etc., so destructive to mind and body. It is a sure eliminator of all KIDNEY AND BLADDER COMPLAINTS. It contains no injurious ingredients. To those suffering from the evil effects of youthful indiscretions or excesses, a speedy, thorough and permanent CURE IS GUARANTEED. Price, $2 50 per bottle, or five bottles in case, with full directions and advice, $10. Sent secure from observation to any address upon receipt of price, or C. O. D. To be had only of

Dr. C. D. Salfield, 216 Kearny Street, San Francisco, Cal. Consultations strictly confidential, by letter, or at office, FREE. For the convenience of patients, and in order to insure perfect secrecy, I have adopted a private address under which all packages are forwarded.

TRIAL BOTTLE FREE!

NOTICE.—I will send a trial bottle of the REJUVENATOR—sufficient to show its merit—free of charge, to any one afflicted, applying by letter, stating his symptoms and age. Communications strictly confidential.

DR. SPINNEY & CO.,

OF NO. 11 KEARNY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO,

Treat all Chronic and Special Diseases.

YOUNG MEN

WHO MAY BE SUFFERING FROM THE effects of youthful follies or indiscretion, will do well to avail themselves of this, the greatest boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity. DR. SPINNEY will guarantee to forfeit $500 for every case of Seminal Weakness or Private Disease of any kind or character which he undertakes and fails to cure.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN.

There are many at the age of thirty to sixty who are troubled with too frequent evacuation of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation, and a weakening of the system in a manner the patient cannot account for. On examining the urinary deposits a ropy sediment will often be found, and sometimes small particles of albumen will appear, or the color will be of a thin milkish hue, again changing to a dark and torpid appearance. There are many men who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is the second stage of seminal weakness. Dr. S. will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases, and a healthy restoration of the genito-urinary organs.

Office hours—10 to 4 and 6 to 8. Sunday from 10 to 11 A. M. Consultation free. Thorough examination and advice, $5. Call or address

DR. SPINNEY & CO.,

No. 11 Kearny street, San Francisco.

P. S.—For private diseases of short standing, a full course of medicines, sufficient for a cure, with all instructions will be sent to any address for $10.

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BLACK DIAMOND COAL AND SCREENINGS.

THE ABOVE WELL KNOW SUPERIOR MONTE DIABLO COAL, the most economical that can be used for steam, is for sale in lots to suit at Black Diamond Landing, Contra Costa county and at the office of the Company, southeast corner of Folsom and Spear streets, San Francisco.

F. B. CORNWALL,

m7-tf President B. D. C. M. CO.

EAST OF THE ROCKIES.

The Chinese Situation—Attempt to Drown a Wife—Destruction by Fire—A Texas Editor Murdered—Patents to Pacific Inventors—House of Representatives—"Old Man Bender" Captured Again—Labor Agitation—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD UNION.]

WASHINGTON, April 7th.—The following patents were issued this week to Pacific coast inventors: F. A. Bishop, San Francisco, faucet for regulating the overflow from basins; A. Caldwell, Petaluma, Cal., buckle; A. N. Cameron, Greenville, Cal., ore crusher; Adam Hein, San Francisco, child's carriage; William D. Hooker, Oakland, pump; Bernard Wooks, Fresno, Cal., nut and bolt lock; Martin M. Mathauson, San Francisco, check for horses; G. Richardson, San Jose, Cal., hay-stacking apparatus; J. B. Robbins, Stockton, Cal., dumping car; W. C. Taylor, San Francisco, vineyard plow; C. J. Sunbeck, Salt Lake, folding cot bed; H. C. Clement, Albany, Or., curtain bracket; David W. Brunton, Leadville, Col., mining pump; Charles H. Abbott and R. W. Harrington, Chaffee, Col., clip for rope tramways.

Railroad Matters—The Atlantic and Pacific Agreement.

CHICAGO, April 7th.—Your correspondent understands that the following comes from the "inside:" The statements heretofore published with reference to an agreement recently ratified by the Southern Pacific, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Companies, in relation to the extension of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, have failed to impart any satisfactory information as to the nature and scope of the arrangements. The amount of subscription asked for the completion of the Atlantic and Pacific to San Francisco was $16,000,000. The purchase by Gould and Huntington of an interest in the St. Louis and San Francisco road interfered somewhat with the plan of extension agreed upon. A compromise agreement reduces the total subscription to $6,600,000—$6,000,000 for the western division (from Albuquerque westward) and $600,000 for the central division (from Vinita to Albuquerque). It is understood that this amount is fixed upon under the original plan, and the official circulars regarding the Atlantic and Pacific. One-third of the total is apportioned to the St. Louis and San Francisco Company, one-third to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and the other third to the financial agents, Seligman & Co. The agreement provides that this money is to be applied to building the road to the Colorado river. The agreement does not, singularly enough, fix the location in Arizona and California, but merely stipulates that they shall be upon the most direct line between the present end of the Atlantic and Pacific and the Mohave, or Southern Pacific. Nor is the matter of future extensions definitely fixed, but a decision on that question is left until both the Atlantic and Pacific from the east, and the Mohave branch of the Southern Pacific from the west, shall be completed to the Colorado river. While the river is fixed on as the nominal point of junction, the agreement fails to stipulate that the approaching roads shall connect there, or that the Southern Pacific shall be extended to the river, but states that the Southern Pacific will build to the west bank of the river. The agreement defers a settlement of the inevitable question of an interchange of traffic until some future date. Another singular provision of the agreement is that if requested by the Atlantic and Pacific Company to do so, the Southern Pacific Company shall execute a guaranty of 25 per cent. on all the gross receipts from all interchanged business of that company, and its connections to and from California points; and this, it is further provided, is to be upon precisely the same terms as apply to traffic with the St. Louis and San Francisco and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Companies. It is also stipulated that the St. Louis and San Francisco Company is to give a similar guarantee on all traffic interchanged between it and the central division. This, after all, amounts only to a truce. There is nothing in the agreement about a San Francisco outlet for the Atlantic and Pacific, and nothing to prevent the latter company, if it shall fail to secure satisfactory terms in the future settlements provided for, from extending its line from the Colorado river to San Francisco, or for that matter to the Pacific ocean at any other point.

The Charles Francis Adams Bunko Affair.

BOSTON, April 7th.—J. S. Morrison was arraigned to-day for larceny in obtaining checks from Charles Francis Adams. He waived examination, and in default of bail of $25,000 went to jail, to appear before the Superior Court. The defendant's real name is James Fitzgerald, alias "the Kid," and he is a professional bunko player. It has been ascertained that the check was given to B. M. Fernold, a lawyer, for collection, by Morrison, who claims to be a real estate dealer. Fernold suspected fraud, and on the 29th deposited the check in his own name, thinking that if the proceedings were regular the fact would appear on the 1st, when all checks would be sent to Mr. Adams, as it did. Fernold knows nothing of Morrison's character, and the fact of a check on a national bank payable to bearer being brought him for collection excited his suspicion.

Western Appointments to West Point.

WASHINGTON, April 7th.—Following is a list of this year's appointments to the Military Academy at West Point from the West: Arizona, Horace K. Appel. California, Cecil Stewart and Thomas J. Hanson; James H. Humphrey, alternate. Montana, John Gibson. Oregon, Edward C. Brooks. Wyoming, Albert J. Brackett; Michael Harrington, alternate.

The Interior Department.

WASHINGTON, April 7th.—Senator Teller called upon Secretary Kirkwood to-day, and engaged in a long conversation regarding the business of the Department. The new Secretary will not assume his duties before Wednesday. Secretary Kirkwood leaves for his home in Iowa immediately after the introduction of his successor into office.

Retirement of Army Officers.

WASHINGTON, April 7th.—The passage of the army bill with a rider retiring officers at 62 will, during the five years coming, retire Sherman, McDowell, Hancock, three Inspector-Generals, one Judge Advocate, seven Quartermasters, three Commissaries of Subsistence, sixteen Medical Officers, eleven Paymasters, twelve Engineer Officers, two Ordinance Officers, eleven Colonels, seven Lieutenant-Colonels, three Majors and nine Captains of infantry, four Colonels and two Lieutenant-Colonels of cavalry, five Colonels, five Lieutenant-Colonels, one Major and three Captains of artillery.

Western Papers Denounce the Veto.

CHICAGO, April 7th.—Of some hundred papers looked over by your correspondent, fully two-thirds are severe in condemnation of the President's veto. The grounds of the criticism upon him, and the sharpness of that criticism are widely diverse in the various papers, but the editorial sentiment of the West is decidedly against the veto, and condemn the President for it.

The Vanderbilt Suicide.

NEW YORK, April 7th.—The Coroner's jury yesterday, in the case of Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, returned a verdict of death from suicide, committed under temporary mental depression. Terry, in conversation, said that Vanderbilt entered the hotel at 6:30 the morning of the day he died, and said that he had been at a gambling saloon and had been unfortunate. The secretary of Vanderbilt testified that the day before he died he put his hand to his head and said that if he did not get relief he would kill himself, and he had nothing to live for.

Reform Republican Movement.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7th.—United States Senator Mitchell, in a letter to-day to the *Press*, virtually declares his independence of the Cameron administration, and takes the leadership of a reform Republican movement.

Coming West.

BLOOMINGTON (Ill.), April 7th.—Last night over thirty Bloomingtonites left for Oregon and California. Many intend to make these States their future home. A large emigration to the West will be made during the present spring from McLean county, most of the emigration intending to go to Oregon and Washington Territory.

Negro Lynched by a Mob.

CHARLESTON (W. Va.), April 7th.—A mob of fifty men last night captured the steamer Sallie Breeze at Raymond City, went to Winfield, took Joseph Smith (a negro) out of jail and hanged him to a tree. He had committed an outrage upon a woman, whom report says is dying on account of the shock.

A County to be Sued.

PUEBLO (Col.), April 7th.—Friends of the men lynched here recently on suspicion of stealing cattle will sue the county for $50,000 damages, on the ground that while they were in the hands of responsible officials they were permitted to be taken away and killed. Able counsel are retained.

The Peru-Chile Inquiry—Shipherd Still on the Stand.

WASHINGTON, April 7th.—The Peru Chile inquiry was continued to-day. Shipherd testified that the prospectuses of the Peruvian Company were chiefly sent to the Senators. Being further pressed about sending copies of the prospectus to members of Congress, Shipherd at first declined to give the names. He finally stated that the only member of the House of Representatives whom he recollected of sending a copy to was Hewitt of New York. He mentioned his name, as that gentleman had already stated the fact in the House, and his distinct recollection was that from Hewitt he had only a verbal response. He had recognized Hewitt as being among the capitalists whom he desired to approach, and as a capitalist he had sent him the document, with a note, stating that if he wished to look into the subject, he (witness) would be glad to confer with him. Hewitt sent him a very courteous verbal response by the young man who took the papers to him, and, to the best of his recollection, that was all the negotiations that he had with any member of the House.

Rice, of the committee, asked witness if he had reasons other than those already stated for believing in advance what he affirmed he did believe of General Hurlbut.

Witness answered: "I have General Hurlbut's letter, and some correspondence that is closely affiliated with them."

Mr. Rice—Anything that you have to sustain the allegation which you have made against General Hurlbut you are now requested to produce.

Witness thereupon produced the following letters from Minister Hurlbut, which were read by the Clerk

BELVIDERE (Ill.), June 6, 1881.

Jacob R. Shipherd, New York—Sir: I am in receipt of your favor of June 3d. I think I understand the case of your client. You must, however, be aware that the decision of affairs so grave and involving such enormous possibilities does not belong to me. Whatsoever may be the solution of the matter, it must come from the President. It is my duty to carry out such instructions as I may receive. Your obedient servant, S. A. HURLBUT.

BELVIDERE (Ill.), June 16, 1881.

J. R. Shipherd, Esq.—Dear Sir: Yours of the 15th received. You must be aware of the fact that I can take no cognizance of your case unless it be referred to me from the State Department. Whatsoever action, therefore, you propose to have taken by the United States, must be decided upon at Washington. Your obedient servant, S. A. HURLBUT.

LEGATION OF THE U. S., LIMA, Peru, September 12, 1881.

J. R. Shipherd, Esq., New York—Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 19th of August, with the documents and sealed letter for Senor Manuel Arizola. The letter has been delivered to him. I have not received, either by mail or by telegraph, any such instructions as you state were forwarded by the Secretary of State. If you have any serious design of carrying out the large plan you mention, it is of great importance that you should be represented here at once by some singularly competent person, or you will find the ground occupied by others. Peru needs immediate help, and from a very abundant source, if she expects to save her southern territory from the grasp of Chile. The probability is that her fate will be decided within two months. Of course I would prefer that an American corporation should control this question, but there does not seem to be such a corporation able, ready and willing to act, and I cannot dictate to Peru from what source she will secure the aid which she requires. If your claim, as successor to Alexander Cochet, is to be submitted to me, I shall need for its proper consideration clear statements of its origin and extent, and of the evidences which sustain it. As yet I find none of these in any papers submitted to me, nor do they, so far as I can see, establish anything approaching to the magnitude of of the claim you make. I await further communications, both from you and from the Departments. Very truly, your obedient servant, S. A. HURLBUT.

LIMA, October 1, 1881.

To Jacob R. Shipherd, Esq.: I acknowledge the receipt of your duplicates, and of your last letter. I very sincerely wish the claim which you represent was as solid and substantial as you appear to consider it, and so indorsed and declared by the United States. I might in that case be of great use. I wrote by the last mail, stating my troubles in accepting with full faith your ideas on this matter. There are three facts necessary to be strictly proven: First, what was the discovery made by Alexander Cochet? second, to what extent and by what instrument has the Peruvian Government recognized or submitted this claim? third, what is the legal evidence of legitimization of the natural son, under whom you claim title? I have taken some pains to ascertain the law and facts as to these three points, and so far as I have gone find nothing encouraging. First, Cochet could not have discovered the agricultural use of guano, for it was used as a fertilizer by the Incas. So far as I can find he never claimed this, and whatever discovery he may have made, and for which a premium of 5,000 tons was awarded by the Committee on Prizes, it was certainly not for that use. What, then, was his discovery as to guano? He tells plainly what was his discovery in regard to the nitrates, and evidently considered them of more importance than the other. Second, I can find no recognition by Peru of his claim or right, except to the premium of 5,000 tons, and that is only the report of the committee, which seems never to have been acted on. Is there any other document binding on Peru? If so, I would like to see it. Third, granting that Cochet had a valid claim, to whom did it descend on his death? Natural sons, by the law of this country, can be legitimized and made heirs in two ways—one by formal recognition, executed before a public officer in a prescribed way by the putative father, the other by testamentary recognition in the last will. Both assume and require that the act be done by Cochet in his lifetime. I have no knowledge of any such act, and in default of such act his relatives now in France succeed to his rights. I write these things to you, not formally as Minister, but that I may call your attention in time to the character of the proof required. Theophile Landreau, the French Landreau, is in this city, and has made a conditional sale of his rights, estimated by him at $100,000,000, to a Chilean Agguirre, to be offered to the Government of Chile for £300,000, or $1,500,000. The privilege of purchasing at that rate extends for six months from September 1st, as I wrote you before. If you are satisfied with your title you ought to act very speedily, as complications are daily becoming deeper. S. A. HURLBUT.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the Chinese Question.

WASHINGTON, April 7th.—Chairman Windom has issued a call for a special meeting of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to-morrow, for the purpose of determining what legislation shall be recommended by this committee in lieu of that proposed by the veto of the Chinese bill. Senator Farley has been invited to be present, and as Senator Miller, of California, is a member of the committee, the subject will undoubtedly be discussed in a highly practical manner.

General Sherman Willing to Retire.

WASHINGTON, April 7th.—General Sherman telegraphed a friend that he rejoices over the passage of a bill for the compulsory retirement of army officers at the age of 62, and on no account does he desire any exception made in his interest.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, April 7th.—Page presented a petition from citizens of the Pacific coast, urging the prompt passage of the bill to incorporate a maritime canal at Nicaragua. Referred.

A bill was passed relieving from the charge of desertion the volunteers during the late war who served faithfully until the expiration of their term of enlistment, but failed to be mustered out.

The House went into Committee of the Whole (Robinson of Massachusetts in the chair) on the Tariff Commission bill.

Haskell of Kansas advocated the passage of the bill, and when he had concluded his speech the House took a recess.

The evening session will be for the consideration of the pension bills.

Capture of the Benders.

ST. LOUIS, April 7th.—The police believe that they have at last captured the old man Bender. The arrest was made Tuesday, but the affair was kept secret till last night. Herman H. Green, who, in 1871, knew the Bender family, being stationed in the army near where they lived, discovered one of these persons, John Bender, in a skiff on the river, and had him overhauled.

Further Labor Troubles.

MILWAUKEE, April 7th.—Non-union men in the factories here are being threatened by the Unionists.

COHOES (N. Y.), April 7th.—The Harmony Mills contemplate a 10 per-cent. reduction of wages, and the hands want an increase. There are 1,500 persons dependent on the mills.

MUSKEGON (Mich.), April 7th.—Yesterday morning 400 boom boys quietly struck for a reduction of the hours of labor from $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 hours a day. The Booming Company were willing to pay advanced wages, but the men prefer a short day. No disturbance has resulted as yet.

The Fire Record.

CHICAGO, April 7th.—The *Evening Journal's* Streator (Ill.), special says: The Streator window-glass factory caught fire at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and was totally destroyed, with most of its contents. Loss, $60,000 to $80,000; insured in the Home of New York, Hartford, Conn., and other companies, for $30,000.

INDIAN BAY (Ark.), April 7th.—The two storehouses of H. & L. Silverman were burned last night. Loss, $35,000; insurance, $20,000

Attempt to Drown a Wife.

BOIS D'ARC (Mo.), April 7th.—Haschall Hazeltine, a brother of the Congressman, attempted to-day to drown his wife, owing to a quarrel about the control of her property. He failed and fled. If he returns he will probably be lynched.

Shot Dead in His Office.

GALVESTON, April 7th.—A *News* Gilmer special says that Judge J. J. Lyon, editor of the *New Issue*, was found shot dead in his private office this morning. A printer named Ashley is suspected of the crime.

COAST AND STATE.

The Yreka public school will close this week, the district sack being empty of coin.

C. C. Beekman, of Jacksonville, is again likely to receive the Republican nomination for Governor of Oregon.

A special tri-weekly mail is now carried regularly between Yreka and Honolulu, via Humbug creek and Klamath river roads.

It is estimated that John Boggs will have about 56,000 sacks of grain when the thrashing season is over with. Both Colusa and Yolo counties will be able to make heavy returns.

Nathan Barbour, a pioneer of Solano county, who came to California, in 1846, died at his home in Suisun valley on the 27th ultimo. He had resided in Solano county since 1847.

At the launch of the Gospel steamer Evangel, at Seattle, W. T., religious tracts were substituted for the usual bottle of champagne, and were distributed freely among the multitude.

The great avalanche at Lake canyon, Mono county, that proved so destructive to life, swept away trees that were more than 300 years old, showing that no such storm or snowfall had occurred in that section for at least 300 years.

On the 6th inst. Towle Bros., of Dutch Flat, opened up their narrow-gauge railroad track from Alta woodsheds to the lumber region in that vicinity, and will immediately begin the work of cutting and shipping. The lumbering interests in the Sierras promise to be very extensive this year.

The Gazos Creek Railroad, Santa Cruz county, is reported as progressing rapidly. There are about 150 Chinamen and some 40 white men now employed in grading. The length of the tunnel necessary to pass from Gazos creek into the country known as the "Big Basin," has been ascertained to be about 1,000 feet.

Al Carey and J. Boyd had a shooting scrape at Red Bluff Wednesday morning. They were in a saloon, when Boyd became noisy and was put out by Joseph Bond. Boyd fired at Bond twice and then fired at Carey, who was present. Carey drew and shot Boyd through the shoulder. Carey is slightly and Boyd dangerously wounded.

H. C. Ewing has just erected a $2,500 residence at Rattlesnake Bar, Placer county. It is the finest residence in that vicinity. He proposes to establish a trading-post there. In its palmy days Rattlesnake Bar had fully 3,000 population. Mining has now largely ceased and the town has practically disappeared, and lime-burning in the hills, grape and fruit-growing and other industries occupy their attention.

The Ashland *Tidings* of Friday week says Colonel Hurlbut's surveying party will finish work upon the southern slope of the Siskiyous some time next week, and then move camp to the northern side and begin an exhaustive survey of the approach to the pass from this valley. Through the rigors of an unusually rough winter they have kept steadily at work, exposed a good portion of the time to hail and falling snow, and tramping through snow so deep sometimes that they couldn't touch ground with their feet (unless they kept both feet together).

On Friday last the Battle Mountain and Lewis Railway Company started its surveyor out from Lewis for the purpose of surveying a new route for a direct line from Lewis to Battle Mountain. The *Free Press* says: "As the road is now, it is seventeen and a half miles from here to Lewis, by way of the Nevada Central and Lewis Junction. By a direct line it is only about twelve miles between the two places. Their road, which connects with the Nevada Central at Lewis Junction, is seven and a half miles in length, not including the extension up Lewis canyon, and if they conclude to make the change, will have to build but four and a half miles of new road, as by shifting the track now laid down, they could utilize the entire seven and a half miles. This change would give them an independent line to Battle Mountain. From appearances we should judge that they meant business."

ANOTHER FAITH CURE IN ANSWER TO PRAYER.

With a fervency that at times moved his hearers to tears, S. F. Delavan, an old resident of West Philadelphia, preached yesterday afternoon and again last evening in the Little Christian Hall, at Forty-first and Market streets, on the power of prayer and faith in God, as illustrated in his own case. Mr. Delavan resides at No. 542 Silliman street, where for seven years he lay abed in an agony of pain and utterly helpless. The announcement was made public on Saturday, by Rev. J. Ringrose, that "a man who had been paralyzed for seven years, but who was healed in a moment as a result of faith in God," would relate his experience at the service, and to listen to the details of this marvelous case the residents of Philadelphia filled the hall on both occasions. There were present many members of an American Mechanics' Lodge and Manchester Council, of which organization Mr. Delevan was a member, who had watched at his bedside during his long prostration, and were there to bear mute witness to his marvelous relation. The story, as told a reporter by the miraculously cured man, was an interesting one. He said that eight years ago this coming June his first severe stroke of paralysis came upon him. "The doctors, some of them eminent, of whom I had five," Mr. Delevan went on to say, "began to interest themselves in my case. Finally one after another of them dropped off, telling my friends that I must die. I had no use of my body, with the exception of my arms. Opiates had no effect, because I had become accustomed to them. The agonies I suffered during these seven long years no tongue can express. Every moment I expected to drop into eternity. Four weeks ago, between the hours of 12 to 1 at night, I heard the voice of God as distinct as I hear my own: 'Why not trust God to heal?' Then again I heard the voice ask: 'Can you not trust God to heal?' For the third time the same voice asked: 'Will you not trust God to heal?' I prayed and answered, 'Yes.' From that moment I was convinced that I had the power of Christ in me. That night my pain ceased. I could lift my left limb to ease my spine. The next morning I got down on my knees for the first time in eight years. I have been walking about as you see me to-day ever since." Mr. Delavan is a man apparently 50 years of age. He does not look as if he had undergone anything more serious than commonplace illness. For an hour he stood up and talked very earnestly to the audience in the hall. At times, in picturing his sufferings and telling of his recovery by divine means, he was eloquent. He sought to draw a great moral lesson from his case. He said that before and during his sickness he had never been aught but a nominal Christian until divine aid came to him. He had done a great deal of good for God and considerable that was bad for the devil. He claimed that he now had the power of Christ in him, and that if he died that moment he would go to heaven.—[Philadelphia Times.

Two of ten tramps secreted in a freight car were killed by its derailment at Joliet, Ill., and the others were fatally injured.

Barnum's baby elephant will probably draw well—at least until he is weaned. [Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Five thousand school children, white and colored, celebrated Longfellow's birthday at Atlanta, Ga.

BEYOND THE SEAS.

Death of a Bishop—Precautions Against Anti-Jewish Disturbances—Expulsions from Kieff—The Trouble in Spain—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

VIENNA, April 7th.—The Russian authorities are taking great precautions against a renewal of the anti-Jewish disturbances at Easter.

Two thousand one hundred persons with unsatisfactory papers have been expelled from Kieff.

A Bishop Dead.

LONDON, April 7th.—Right Rev. Frederick Barker, D. D., Bishop of Sydney, New South Wales, and Metropolitan in Australia, died at San Remo, Italy, yesterday.

The French Cabinet Attacked.

PARIS, April 7th.—A violent attack is made by the *Republique Francaise* on the Cabinet. The article accuses the Ministry of disorganizing the administration, destroying the springs of the Government, and falsifying the parliamentary system.

The Trouble in Spain.

MADRID, April 7th.—The naval division has arrived at Barcelona; also three brigades of the army of the Basque provinces. An anonymous proclamation has been circulated, encouraging the tradesmen of Barcelona to persevere in their attitude of opposition to the Franco Spanish treaty.

An Assassin Confesses.

BRUSSELS, April 7th.—It is stated that Leon Petzer has confessed that he assassinated Berneys, the Antwerp barrister, and denies that his brother Armand is guilty of the crime.

OWED HIM ONE.

Quite an interesting wedding, says the Little Rock *Gazette*, was celebrated at the Atlantic Hotel last light. Some time ago Thomas Luster, necessarily a very bright young man, fell desperately in love with Miss Margaret Rice. Miss Rice was the divorced wife of a man named Henry Robertson, but that made no difference with the ardent lover. The charms of the young woman had made the hair stand sentimentally on the head of Mr. Luster, the brilliant. As Poe insisted, he "loved with a love that was more than a love." How such a love can be bestowed is something that a newspaper man hasn't time to investigate, but as he hasn't time to question such emotional desperation, he must simply allow Mr. Poe, who is dead and therefore can not defend himself, to remain master of the heart-moving situation. The ceremony was performed by Justice Pears. The bridegroom was nervous. Robertson, the former husband, had followed the couple. The bridegroom had many reasons to believe that Robertson, as the divorced husband of the bride, meditated revenge. The bridegroom trembled. The bride shook. A doctor who was present thought that he had a chill. After the ceremony the divorced husband approached the bridegroom and said:

"I have followed you because I owe you one."

The bridegroom shook.

"Yes, sir; I owe you one, and I propose to pay it right here."

The bridegroom shook violently.

"Whenever I owe anything I pay it."

The bridegroom shook more violently.

"Yes, sir; I always pay it. I owe you the drinks; what'll you take?"

The bridegroom was greatly relieved, and took whisky.

"I cannot account for it!" exclaimed the defaulting bank cashier.—[Philadelphia Item.

CUTICURA THE NEW BLOOD PURIFIER RESOLVENT

SALT RHEUM,

Covering the Body for Ten Years, Resisting all Methods of Treatment, Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

LAW OFFICE OF CHAS. HOUGHTON, 17 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON, Feb. 28, 1878.

I feel it a duty to inform you, and through you all who are interested to know the fact, that a most disagreeable and obstinate case of Salt Rheum or Eczema, which has been under my personal observation from its first appearance to the present time, —about ten (10) years,—covering the greater portion of the patient's body and limbs with its peculiar irritating and itching scab, and to which all the known methods of treating such diseases had been applied without benefit, has completely disappeared, leaving a clean and healthy skin, under a few days of profuse application of CUTICURA.

I can and do heartily advise all similarly afflicted to try the remedy which has been so effectual in this case. Very truly yours, CHAS. HOUGHTON.

VARICOSE ULCER.

Sores from the Knee to the Heel—An Extraordinary Case—Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

On the 23d of August, 1877, I had the misfortune of having my leg broken, in front of William Sterns's dry-goods store, by a case of goods being thrown on me. The bone was set by a physician of this place. Upon removing the splints, sores broke out from my knee to the heel, and several physicians called it varicose veins, and ordered me to wear rubber stockings. After wearing out about $25 worth of different makes without any signs of cure, I bought the CUTICURA REMEDIES. Before half had been used, I was astonished to see the sores heal up one by one, and now not one sore is to be seen.
HENRY LANDECKER, Dover, N. H.

Corroborated by LOTHROPS & PINKHAM, Druggists, Dover, N. H.

ITCHING HUMOR.

Covering the Body, Skin Copper-Colored.—Intolerable Itching and Terrible Humor Cured.

I have been afflicted with a troublesome skin disease, covering almost completely the upper part of my body, causing my skin to assume a copper-colored hue. It could be rubbed off like dandruff, and at times causing intolerable itching and the most intense suffering. I have used blood purifiers, pills, and other advertised remedies, but experienced no relief until I procured the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which, although used carelessly and irregularly, cured me, allaying that terrible itching and restoring my skin to its natural color. I am willing to make affidavit to the truth of this statement.
S. G. BUXTON, Milan, Mich.

CANKER

And Nursing Sore Mouth—The Sufferings of a Mother.

No pen can describe what I suffered from a Nursing Sore Mouth and Canker; none but a mother who had it can possibly believe what it is, and none but those who have used it can possibly believe the efficiency of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT in entirely curing it.
HATTIE J. FOSTER, Cambridgeport, Mass.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT,

The New Blood Purifier,

And CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures, will cure every species of Humor, from a pimple to scrofula. All other remedies may be tried and found wanting, but in the end the CUTICURA REMEDIES must be used to effect a cure.

CUTICURA REMEDIES sold by all Druggists. Principal Depot, Weeks & Potter, Boston.

MALT BITTERS

Malt Bitters Company

MALT, HOPS, QUININE BARK, Etc.

A Blood Food for

DELICATE WOMEN, NURSING MOTHERS, SICKLY CHILDREN, THE AGED, CONVALESCENT, OVERWORKED, CAREWORN, EMACIATED, NERVOUS AND SLEEPLESS.

50 Times More Nourishing than any Malt Liquor, while free from its injurious properties.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S Vegetable Compound has rapidly made its way to favor among druggists, who have observed its effects on the health of their customers. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, No. 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

MARRIED.

Colusa, April 3—Lee W. Harl to Mrs. Kitty Hearn.

BORN.

Sacramento, March 24—Wife of A. Mooser, a daughter.

Near Elk Grove, on Cosumnes river, April 7—Wife of John Patterson, a son. (Carson Appeal please copy.)

Millville, April 2—Wife of N. P. Howe, a daughter.

San Rafael, April 1—Wife of William Sale, a daughter.

Near Nord, April 4—Wife of James Mitchell, a daughter.

DIED.

Sacramento, April 7—Frederick R., son of Thomas J. and Mary E. Johnson, 1 year and 8 days.

[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from residence of parents, on the northeast corner of Sixth and Q streets, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.]

Sacramento, April 7—Charles Clement, only son of Mrs. Lizzie and the late David Cross, and brother of Mrs. J. E. Grant, of this city, a native of California, 11 years, 7 months and 22 days. (Louisville, Ky., and Springfield, Ill., papers please copy.)

[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from residence of his mother, F street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, to morrow (Sunday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.]

Cedarville, Modoc county, April 4—Caroline, wife of Jesse Hironymous (formerly of Sacramento county).

Near Madison, April 6—James H. Archer, 20 years, 5 months and 12 days.

Yolo county, April 5—Adah Levy, 35 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. O. U. W.—Union Lodge, No. 21, will meet THIS (Saturday) EVENING, April 1st, at Red Men's Hall, Masonic Temple, at 7:30 o'clock.
JOHN BRADLEY, M. W.
CHAS. COOLEY, Recorder. [B. C.] a8-1t

Dr. J. L. York will lecture at Turner Hall, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock, on "How to be Happy." Lecture will begin promptly on time. Come early, and be happy. a8-1t*

WANTED—A MILLINERY TRIMMER. Apply to WEINSTOCK & LUBIN. a8-tf

WANTED—A BOYS' CLOTHING SALESMAN. Apply to WEINSTOCK & LUBIN. a8-tf

WANTED—A DRY GOODS PACKER OF EXperience. Apply to WEINSTOCK & LUBIN. a8 tf

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN (American) wishes employment in city or country; is a good clerk, and can furnish satisfactory references. Address "THOMAS," RECORD-UNION Office. a8-1t&sw1tW*

$6,300 WANTED—FOR ONE OR MORE years; will pay 12 per cent. annual, and give plenty of good city real estate as security. Inquire of STROBEL, your Money Broker, 321 J street. a8-1t*

NOTICE—ÆTNA MINING COMPANY STOCK—A few shares of the above stock can be had at 25 cents per share. Inquire of STROBEL, 321 J street. a8-6t*

FOR SALE—A COFFEE HOUSE DOING A good business. Good chance for two ladies. Apply at 525 K street. a8-1w*

A BARGAIN FOR YOU.

WILL TRADE YOU A GOOD RENTable Store or Residence Property for a $10,000 or $13,000 Farm. Will give or take cash to boot. Inquire or address CARL STROBEL, 321 J street, Sacramento. a8-6t*

EASTER SUNDAY FESTIVAL AND DANCE AT ATLANTIC GARDENS, SEVENTEENTH AND F STREETS, To-morrow Afternoon and Evening. a8-1t*

In Memoriam.

THE DEATH OF MRS. CHARLES SWANSTON, of this city (Sacramento, Cal.), has caused the profoundest sorrow among her friends here, and especially in her home, where her devotions to her family were so marked and tender. During her confinement, her affliction became complicated by extreme swelling of the parotid glands, caused by an attack of mumps, which proved fatal after several days of suffering. The babe died March 26th, aged two days. The mother died three days later. Her age was 35 years, 11 months and 26 days. She was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, April 9, 1846. She was a member of the United Brethren in Christ, in this city, and was highly respected by the Church, and by all who knew her. At a meeting of the Class to which she belonged, resolutions of respect to her memory, and words of sympathy to her husband, two sons and daughter were expressed. Her funeral was conducted by the writer. It was largely attended, and numerous floral tributes and profuse tears of grief were mingled with the impressive obsequies of the occasion.
H. J. BECKER, Pastor.
Sacramento (Cal.), April 7, 1882. a8 1t*

I. O. O. F. PRIVILEGES.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until SATURDAY, APRIL 15th, for refreshment and other privileges at the Odd Fellows' Picnic at Leet's Grove, April 26, 1882. No intoxicating beverages allowed to be sold. Bids to be left at the Philadelphia House, No. 1015 Eighth street, where all information may be obtained.
P. NEWMAN,
a8-6t Chairman Committee on Privileges.

GRAND CANTATA!

"Under the Palms!"

—AT—

Sixth-street M. E. Church,

—ON—

Wednesday Evening, April 12th.

SOLOISTS:

MRS. LANPHERE,
MISS JENNIE WOODS,
MR. ELWOOD BRUNER,
MR. BUCHANAN.

AND CHORUS OF ONE HUNDRED VOICES.

Admission: Adults, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents.

☞ Tickets can be had at L. K. HAMMER'S Music Store; or, W. A. & C. S. HOUGHTONS' Book Store. a8-

ADMINISTRATRIX' SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN PURsuance of an order of the Superior Court of the county of Lake and State of California, made on the third day of April, A. D. 1882, in the matter of the estate of AUGUST HEISCH, deceased, the undersigned, the administratrix of said estate, will sell at private sale to the highest bidder, for cash, in gold coin of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on or after MONDAY, the 15th day of MAY, 1882, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said August Heisch, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired, other than or in addition to that of said intestate at the time of his death, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Sacramento, county of Sacramento and State of California, bounded and described as follows, to wit: The east (100) one hundred feet of lot number (8) eight in block or square bounded by M and N and First and Second streets, as shown and described by the map or plat of said city now on file in the County Recorder's office of said county of Sacramento. Terms and conditions of sale: Cash in gold coin of the United States; deed at the expense of purchaser. Bids or offers may be made at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of the sale. All bids or offers must be in writing, and left at the office of Woods Crawford, attorney at law, Lakeport, Lake county, California, or be delivered to the undersigned personally, at her residence at Heisch's Springs, in said county of Lake.

Dated this 5th day of April, 1882.
CAROLINE HEISCH,
Administratrix of the estate of August Heisch, dec'd. a8 td

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

A CURE GUARANTEED.

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT.—A specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Involuntary Emissions, Premature Old Age, caused by over-exertion, self-abuse, or over-indulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by H. C. KIRK & CO., Druggists, Sacramento, Cal. Orders by mail at regular price. d7-4ply

D. J. SIMMONS & CO
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.
All classes Auction Business promptly attended to.
Office, No. 1013 Fourth st., bet. J and K. fe7-4p6m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MECHANICS' STORE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1882.

SECOND

NEW YORK FASHION LETTER

—TO—

WEINSTOCK & LUBIN

March Weather and Summer Fabrics—Old Boreas Against Cambrics and Organdies—Variety in Dress Stuffs—Materials of Present and of Prospective Popularity—Dressmaking.

With the freaks of temperature which distinguished our climate, especially at this peculiar season of the year, it would be difficult to forecast for the future in the matter of dress, but for the wisdom which characterizes the action of Dame Fashion, who is accustomed to taking Time by the forelock, despite opposing circumstances, and establishing the mode in spite of wind or weather.

The most careless observer in matters pertaining to the wardrobe must have noticed during the last few years the increasing popularity of fabrics which can be laundried. The time was, and particularly in New York, when wash fabrics, in the estimation of extremists among the fashionable, were held at a discount, and when cambric and muslin dresses were regarded as not altogether elegant, and of comparatively small importance in the wardrobe; but fashionable sentiment in respect to wash dresses has undergone a change. Following the lead of Paris, wash dresses are in decided request, and in consequence of favor the cambrics and muslins now manufactured are greatly superior to those of former times.

The printed wash fabrics of this season include—among the imported—sateens, cambrics or percales; while of domestic manufacture, we have sateens, cambrics, and homely but useful calicoes. Varying these, in the use of many colors, are the cambrics and muslins in old French porcelain designs; the floriations being in small figures, with an occasional pattern having a border stripe intended for trimming. Other designs are in floriations of diminished size and Nature's coloring, thickly covering ground of plain color—tulips, pansies and nasturtiums, for instance, blossoming out in a rich tangle over a surface of cream-white, pearl-gray, ecru, navy-blue, seal-brown, bottle-green, wine-color, plum-color and black. But, prospectively more popular than all other varieties of the new cambric prints are those in which the accepted esthetic fancies find expression. These are in grounding of the fashionable light and dark colors, scattered over with detached blossoms of natural size in shaded color—the blossoms being in strong contrast or relief to the color of the ground; while the crowning furore of the season is for the sateens and cambrics in robe patterns. These are also in esthetic designs, showing shaded blossoms in strong relief on plain, light and dark groundings, with robe borderings in blossoms of magnified size—the bordering, edging, flounces, drapery and trimming pieces for the waist and sleeves. Some of the most beautiful of these robes are in ground of cream-white, with a design of poppies or carnations in shaded blue.

Wash fabrics have also reappeared in designs of polka dots. Though they may not furnish expression for the most popular caprice, they seem destined to a lease of life for another season, at least. They have appeared not only on cambrics, but on French cashmeres and foulard silks. Rivaling the prints in wash fabrics are the Scotch ginghams and their congeners in manufacture, the French zephyr cloths. Both these are generally in effects less prononce or glaring than other previous manufactures of the same goods. They are most frequently in delicate Cheviot grounding, enlivened with plaids of a few threads in bright or in decided colors. Some of them are in the small checks of the shepherd's plaids, some are in solid grounding, and some in mixed grounding, the warp being of white and the ground of a color. Robe patterns of the zephyr cloths are devised of that of solid grounding and of checks; and there are very beautiful robes of solid and mixed grounding, with borderings in Hamburg work and in hand-embroideries. As are those of cambric, all these robes are put up in boxes, with the flouncing pleated to bands, and an accompanying colored plate, showing the style which should be preserved in the making of the costume.

The woolen dress stuffs have appeared in almost unprecedented variety. We have not only in lighter weight, suited to the uses of spring and summer, the imported cloths of the autumn, but of similar texture and almost equal beauty, an American cloth. A cloth costume is now a sine qua non in the wardrobe of every lady, whether ranking among the ultra fashionable or with those who have respect for the useful and the serviceable as well as the beautiful. There is a long line of camel's-hair cloths, and of woolens of the soft, limp texture available in the present styles of skirt drapery. The plain cloths of flannel finish have their usual significance among the standard dress stuffs, while variety appears in cloths of mixed and of Cheviot groundings. Checks divide favor with the Cheviots, plaids vary checks for combinations, and there is no chance to deny the reappearance of stripes, however strongly popular prejudice may set against stripes in dress materials. The fancy stuffs, however, are not in vivid or offensive colors. They incorporate generally two shades (and not strongly-contrasting shades) of the same color, or two colors that combine harmoniously.

The fashionable striped materials trench more invasively on the fanciful. The most modest of them are in mixed grounds with the stripes of satin in self-color, the alternating stripes being about an inch and a half wide. A second variety is of moire or watered satin stripes, from one to two inches wide. In all varieties of design there is a marked resemblance between the zephyr cloths and the recent manufactures in checked, plaided and striped woolen cloths, while in the woolens, as seen from imported costumes, and as inferred by general expression of fancy, preference attaches to those of solid color. As will be seen from what has been said, the inclination is to harmonizing colors, even in the fancy stuffs; and though combinations of materials still enter into costumes, the disposition to harmony prevails, and many of the most agreeable and popular models are made wholly of one material, this being in some instances of watered silk, in some of American lady's cloth or camel's-hair tissue, and in some of French cashmere.

In our recent letter giving the particulars in reference to millinery, we hinted at the return of favor for faille or plain gros grain silk. That this is an accomplished fact, there is no doubt; but the plain silks will not prevail to the utter discardal of fancy manufactures in silk, neither will satin disappear from notice. If satin is doomed to die during this season, it will die hard, while the hold it has acquired upon popular taste will possibly insure its revival and more general use in the fall. Moire antique or watered silk is still fashionable, and satin brocades and damasks continue in conspicuous favor.

As a rule solid colors prevail in silks, while the esthetic furore is gratified in chine designs of large flowers and garlands in shaded colors, relieving grounding in black, cream white, gray, ecru, pale drab, flesh pink, etc.

DRESSMAKING.

Common sense still rules in the fashion of the costume for street wear, and there seems no disposition to give up the short, round skirt for the promenade. As we have intimated, combinations of materials, or varieties of the same material, still enter into the making of dresses, though the perfection of style may be attained in the use of a single variety of material. Very beautiful costumes are made wholly of the soft plain cloths, and watered silk alone enters into some of the handsomest of late models in costumes; while variety prevails in costumes as in materials, and in some models several materials, in one other form, are introduced. A new departure is seen in the use of the fancy material for the skirt, with the drapery and the waist of the plain material in the combination; and so great is the latitude encouraged by the mode in dressmaking that only a very egregious mistake would rob the costume of a degree of stylishness. A reliable model, combining a striped moire in shaded drab and bottle green, with plain green faille, has the skirt of the striped silk finished at the bottom with a triple box-plaited ruche of the same, six inches deep. The drapery of the faille, cut deep, is shirred up the center of the front, curved in full paniers over the hips, and arranged bouffant, or in sagging puffs over the back. The waist of the faille is pointed in front, and has a square short postillion back. A puff of the striped silk borders the basque, and loops of the same garnish the back. A reverse collar of the striped silk finishes the neck, and cuffs of the same finish the sleeves.

Cloths suits have the skirt surrounded with a single wide side-plaited flounce, or two or three flounces, finished with a stitched hem; and drapery finished with a stitched hem, dividing over the front, forming a succession of upward folds at the sides, and large sagging puffs on the back. The waist is a deep jacket or a casaquin, usually made single-breasted, and finished with a reversed collar, side pockets and plain cuffs. A recent fancy is to use silk of several colors in the stitching, and when this is done, as it frequently is, on a machine which makes a chain stitch, the chain is thrown up on the right side, and the effect is that of soutache braiding in several colors, or in several shades of color.

The complement to many of the most recent cloth costumes is a small pelerine or shoulder cape. This is made of a straight piece of the goods, without the usual shoulder seams or darts, fitted by gathering or shirring around the neck, with a self-ruffle as the trimming around the neck. In regard to details in the mantua, we shall have much more to say hereafter.